NEVER BE WITHOUT
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT,
A CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR
Prickly-heat, Piles, Chafed Skin, Sore Eyes, Cuts, Insect-Bites or Stings, and most Skin Ailments.
Free from Animal Fat—Keeps Good in any Climate.
Sold in Large Pots, 13½d. each.

F. C. CALVERT & CO.,
MANCHESTER,
AWARDED 57 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,916—New Series.
BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1892.

BAY ANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815,

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
17-12	9-14	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	17-12	9-14
12-12	7-6		12-12	7-6
29-4	15-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	29-4	15-10
26-4	14-2		26-4	14-2
44-12	23-6	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	44-12	23-6

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. CLYDE	4156	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
† ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H Moule	10th ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	17th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G.Worcester	31st ,,
				1893.
†* ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.L. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3908	750	T. S. Angus	28th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	W. A. Wheler	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance o having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

14th Dec.	11th Jan.
28th Dec.	24th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 14, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
15th Dec., 12th Jan., and 9th Feb., 1893.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov., 17, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	G. Walluschning	3,200	600	8th Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 1, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passenger should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF, VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd December, 10 a.m. calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 4th December, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. PATNA, 1,797 tons, on the 8th December, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st December, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta On or about the
A STEAMER	2,000	End of December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st December, 1892. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	28th Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 23, 1892.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	,, 3 12	,,
COQUETAS	,, 3 8	,,

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
,, 2	,, 3 12	,,

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars,

MALTA CIGARS.
"SEMIRAMIS"
(The GENUINE Brand.)
VERY CHOICE.

REAL BURMAHS,
REAL HAVANNAHS,
AND
DUTCH CIGARS.
By direct importation.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY matured for medicinal use, 15 years old ...per dozen	71 8	80 4

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy" ...per dozen	44 0	49 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Coguac fully matured by age.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit...per dozen	39 8	44 0

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy ...per dozen	35 4	39 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SAFE, SIMPLE, STABLE, SUCCESSFUL.

KEMP'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

Good Jamaica Sarsaparilla is one of the most valuable Alteratives and Tonics known. For all diseases arising from impurity of the BLOOD, such as Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Scrofula, &c., it has no equal. Having been known and tried since the 16th Century, its grand qualities as a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER are too well assured to need more publicity.

The value of Sarsaparilla is enhanced fifty-fold by a scientific and exact admixture with other Blood Tonics; foremost amongst which stands IODINE, one of the most widely diffused of elementary bodies.

Our Iodized Sarsaparilla is strongly recommended in Chronic Gout, Rheumatism, &c., but especial virtues are claimed for it in constitutional disease. The most eminent authorities give their votes in its favour for this, no matter what its origin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A CHARMING SELECTION OF
'XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS
FOR THE SEASON 1892-93.

THE Selection of our CARDS is most carefully and tastefully made from the well-known English and Foreign Manufacturers.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL!!

These Cards are second to none in Elegance, Neatness, Style, Designs and Wordings; and comprising of the following Series to select from:—

Chromos. Ivorine, Fancy, Mechanical, Embossed Chromos, Folding Patterns, Relief, Jewelled, Transparent, Refracting Floral, Religious, Hand Painted, Sliding, Mounted in Silk, Plush, Satin and Popular Indian Views.

Before you purchase Cards for Home sending, please have a look to our Stock.

BOOKLETS! BOOKLETS!! BOOKLETS!!!

That instruct and amuse Children and Young Folks!
Up-country Orders carefully executed and promptly attended to.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
IN GREAT VARIETIES: NEW AND NOVEL!!
PRICED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

23, Hummum Street, **MADON, SONS & CO.,** Fort, Bombay.
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDING.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!

THORPE & CO.'S
SPECIAL SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE;
NEW SHAPES; FASHIONABLE COLOURS;
THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
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STRAW HATS.

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VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

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THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance ...Rs. 75 and	95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

1892. CHRISTMAS. 1892.

JUST ARRIVED
FOR THIS FESTIVE SEASON!!!
CHRISTMAS STORES,
CHRISTMAS FRUITS,
CHRISTMAS TOYS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR ALL.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN

ARE SELLING the remainder of their CHOICE STOCK, consisting of Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Costumes, Gloves, Ball Dress Material, &c., at considerably below cost. A visit requested. No reasonable offer refused.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
BOMBAY, MEDOWS STREET, 58.
PORTRAITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND IN THE HIGHEST STYLE.
ENLARGEMENTS! SPECIALITY. ENLARGEMENTS!!
ON
Bromide Platinotype, Carbon, Porcelain, or Canvas, in Black, White, Oil and Water-colours, finished in the most Artistic Style.
OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHIC BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, AND GROUPS AT SPECIAL RATES.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, 58, ALL WORK GUARANTEED PERMANENT. BOMBAY.

'XMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

IN GREAT VARIETIES.
SPLENDID SELECTIONS.
MODERATE PRICES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "**FERRINTOSH**" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "**FERRINTOSH**" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "**FERRINTOSH**" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY & POONA.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR DECEMBER 1892.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

Director ....Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.

GRAND PRODUCTION OF VON SUPPE'S OPERA "BOCCACCIO."

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MONDAY NEXT.—"THE MOUNTEBANKS."

TUESDAY NEXT.—"FALKA."

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—"THE GONDOLIERS." & "MISS DECIMA."

THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 8th.
THE GREAT OPERATIC COMEDY.
Music by Audran; Libretto by F. C. Burnand.
The Funniest of Modern Productions.
"TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY"
Will be Sung and Danced by Miss Vera Patey.
Due notice of this event will be given.

THE S. S. "METAPEDIA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th November, 1892.

NOTICE.

WANTED, an Energetic and Painstaking SECRETARY for the Ahmednagar Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 100. A fair knowledge of English and Engineering is needed. The applicant must be below 40, and must have passed any University or College Examination. Experience of Municipal or other office work will have preference. All applications must be sent to the Undersigned before 15th December, 1892.

K. V. PATWARDHAN,
Chairman, Ahmednagar Municipality.
Ahmednagar, Municipal Office, 29th November 1892.

'XMAS CARDS!
'XMAS CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!!
In Great Variety.
From As. 2 to Rs. 10 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS ARE INVITED, and will be received, at the Office of the Agent and Manager up to noon of the 15th December for the SUPPLY of about 200 Tons of Plate, Angle, Bar, and Rod Iron. Particulars and forms of tenders may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Engineer of the above Company or from Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Company, Solicitors, Bombay, on the payment of Rs. 5.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. GAYE,
Acting Storekeeper, H. H. the N. G. S. Railway.
Secunderabad (Deccan) 25th November, 1892.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DURING the HUNTING SEASON the following ALTERATIONS will be made in the SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS, with effect from the 4th December next:—

The Train Leaving Colaba for Bandra at 6-30 will Leave at 5-30, and run to Andheri, arriving there at 6-25.
The 6-30 Train from Colaba to Bandra will be discontinued.
The 7-10 Train from Colaba will only run as far as Bandra.
The Train leaving Bandra at 7-45 at present will run from Andheri at 7-30 and Arrive at Colaba at 8-27.
The 8-15 Train from Andheri will run from Bandra at 8-30 as at present and arrive at Colaba at 9-12.

C. CROMMELIN,
For General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st December, 1892.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

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In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

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MUNK'S CODLACTONE is a known specific in wasting Diseases arising through whateve cause.

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BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!—Really Best HAMS, as supplied to several Hotels, Clubs, and Messes. Freshness and quality confidently Guaranteed. Only As. 13 per lb., Crystallized Fruits, Rs. 2 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Toys.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed with my family in the Alexandra Hotel for three weeks, and was well satisfied with everything. The Proprietor is a most polite and obliging gentleman, and the servants were also obliging and respectful. The table was good, indeed, and the accommodation excellent and the charges very moderate. I ought to mention the fact that on our arrival at the Hotel, Mrs. Lyon was very sick, indeed, and after a brief stay of three weeks was so far recovered as to be able to return home.—JAMES LYON, M. E. Mission, Ajmere.

FOR SALE.—TENTS and RAHOOTIS, pitched on Apollo Bunder Reclamation ground. Apply to SIRDAR'S MANSION AGENCY OFFICE.

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FOR SALE, or HIRE, from 1st December, two second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, in good condition. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MATHERAN,—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known Hotel, the most central and commodious on the Hill, is now Open to VISITORS. All Public Offices, Library, Churches, &c., within 5 minutes walk. Terms moderate.—J. X. PINTO, Proprietor.

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FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes to India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

THE Undersigned invites APPLICATIONS for aid from the above FUND from Bhatia and other high caste Hindu Students who are desirous of learning the Legal or Medical Profession, that is, to become Barrister, Solicitor, Pleader, or Doctor.

Applications will be received up to 20th December, 1892. For Forms of applications and further particulars apply to,

JAMNADAS MANORDAS,
Secretary, G. T. Charities.
G. T. Charities, Fort, Bombay, 23rd Nov., 1892.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the ERECTION of a BUILDING on the Colaba Green for the BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE and will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Bombay Cotton Exchange, No. 52, Block VII, Grant Buildings, Colaba, up to noon of the 8th instant.

The plans can be seen and the specification and schedule of quantities obtained on payment of Rs. 2, at the office of the Bombay Cotton Exchange or at Mr. J. Roach, Builder and Surveyor, No. 40, Foras Road, Byculla.

The Committee of the Bombay Cotton Exchange do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and no reason will be given for any rejection.

HORMASJEE F. BILPUDIWALA,
Secretary.

RS. 20 REWARD.

IT is desired to ascertain the whereabouts of the undermentioned CURRENCY NOTES of the Calcutta Circle, for Rs. 100 each:—

V-13	37827	37828
	37829	37830
	37831	37834

2.—The above Reward will be given in respect of each note for the first information which will indicate or which will result in tracing the Note to the present holder.

Apply to
W. J. HAM,
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ROHILKUND & KUMAON RAILWAY
(INCLUDES LUCKNOW-BAREILLY RAILWAY.)
TENDERS FOR MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the above for the year 1893, and will be received by the Deputy Agent at his Office, at Bareilly, up to THURSDAY, 1st December, 1892. Tender forms giving approximate quantities required and conditions of contract can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, Bareilly. Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Miscellaneous Stores."

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. A. NEVILLE, Deputy Agent,
R. & K. Railway.
Bareilly, 14th November, 1892.

LOOK HERE!

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—

"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Bolitim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
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SAMUEL FOBLER.
Oomercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

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SORABJEE SHAPURJEE AND CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

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Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO.
KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Rs.	6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.........Rs.	5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED ....Rs.	3,70,000
Total Security......Rs.	15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5	Per cent. per annum	for 12 months.	Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.
4½	Do.	do.	for 9 months.	
4	Do.	do.	for 6 months.	
3	Do.	do.	for 4 months.	

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.

AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.

THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.
SKIN DISEASES.

They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS	£10,695,969.
REVENUE	£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED...	...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders	...£1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income	...£1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

ESTABLISHED April 1892. THE ORIGINAL URHUJ, SOLE PROPRIETOR MADAME C. E. DUBOIS, Chandernagore.

THE KING OF CURES FOR
Dyspepsia and all its Attendant Evils;

URHUJ does not only give Immediate Relief but guarantees to eradicate Dyspepsia from the System; it gives free and natural Stimulus to the Liver by removing

Flatulency, Constipation, Heartburn, Sick Headache Sour Eructations, Palpitation, Dizziness, &c., &c.,

of however long standing. Orders to be accompanied with Cash Remittance or will be sent per V. P. P. Price Re. 1-8, including Postage Per Box, either as Pills or Powder. Apply to

MADAME DUBOIS,
Chandernagore,
late of Jubbulpore, C.P

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	55
Half-yearly .... „	25	Half-yearly .... „	30
Quarterly .... „	13	Quarterly .... „	15
Monthly............ „	5	Monthly............ „	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	52	Per Annum ....Rs.	60
Half-yearly .... „	29	Half-yearly .... „	32
Quarterly .... „	16	Quarterly .... „	18
Monthly............ „	6	Monthly............ „	6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion............................Rs.	5
Second do. .... „	2-8
Third do. .... „	2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As.	2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion............................As.	8 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................... „	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum..........Rs.	12	Per Annum..........Rs.	15
Half-Yearly.......... „	6	Half-yearly.......... „	7-8
Quarterly .... „	3	Quarterly.......... „	3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs.	12
Half-yearly .... „	6
Quarterly .... „	3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum............................Rs.	12
Half-yearly............................ „	6
Quarterly............................ „	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,060
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	188
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Ni
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	230 130
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	83
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	285
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	148
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	256
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	452½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	835
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18½ pr. ct.	955x 205
Apollo	750	2,500	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115 w.d
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		145
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	910xd
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475x 130x
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	520 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	480
Manmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	275
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	580x
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	390xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w.d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	970xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	81
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	1871		all	9½ per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,145
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	660ex.d
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	465
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Dhun Mills		1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	520
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	810
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125x
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	280
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	715
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,132½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,550
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,865xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	180
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	52
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	49
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,290
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,570
Seconderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs.60	550xd.
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mill	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	520
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lakhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	800	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	745
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-9
China Leaf	"	25-6 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25 "
Do. do. new	"	24-14 "
Australia do.	"	25-8
Bombay do.	"	25-7
English Sovereigns	"	16-3-6
Do. Drazons	"	16-1-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-7
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10
[illegible] Dollars	"	220 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222-4
[illegible]	"	245

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Lord Harris, Victoria Terminus, 8-15 a.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Chanda (s), and Lalpoora (s), from Calcutta; and Simla (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Imperator (s), for Trieste, &c.; and Rajpootana (s), Calcutta, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Royal Yacht Club, on Monday, the 5th December.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s.s. Purulia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 3rd instant.

STRIKE OF JUVENILE MILL-HANDS.—About thirty boy-operatives of the Tapidass Mill, at Tardeo, turned out on strike, on Wednesday, owing to their having been placed on piece-work.

THE MAHIM FAIR.—This annual festival, which is reckoned the biggest show of its kind in Western India, begins on Sunday, the 4th instant, and will continue for one week.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—One Vishnu Gurta, a stevedore's labourer, whilst working on board a barge, alongside the s. s. Congo, was injured by a bar of iron falling on his right foot.

POLICE POSTINGS.—Inspector Briscoe, of the Null Bazaar section, has been transferred to the Khetwady section, and Inspector Nelmes, of the Khetwady section, comes to Null Bazaar section, in Mr. Briscoe's room.

THEFT FROM A CONVEYANCE.—Mr. Nusserwanjee Bomanjee reports the theft of a shawl, valued at Rs. 50, from his carriage while it was standing, with a number of others, on Kalbadavie Road, outside a native gentleman's house, where wedding festivities were going on.

BURGLARY.—One Mugdum Moidin, living in Kambekur Street, reports that a man entered his room on the 29th ultimo, by removing two iron bars from a window, overlooking a lane, and forced open three boxes, taking therefrom wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 37-8 and Rs. 44 in cash.

ARRIVALS.—Sirdar Appa Saheb, of Jamkhundie, with twelve followers, arrived at Bombay on Wednesday, and is putting up at Mahaluxmee Dharmsalla.—Sardar Gunpatrao, with seventeen followers, arrived at the Grant Road Station from Baroda, at 7 a. m., on Wednesday, and is at present residing at Girgaum.

SUICIDE BY A HINDU WOMAN.—A Hindu woman, aged about twenty-two years, was found drowned in the Cawasjee Patel Tank, at 12 o'clook, on Wednesday night. She had on her person a brass wristlet and one small gold neck ornament. There were no marks of violence on the body. From enquiries instituted by the police, the case would appear to be one of suicide.

A NOVEL CALENDAR.—The Universal Life Assurance Society has issued an elegant Calendar, which, it is claimed, will serve for every year of the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. It was invented by the actuary of the Universal Life Assurance Society, of which Messrs. King, King are the agents, and, is in a word, unique.

CHUBB'S SAFES.—The Bombay agent for Chubb's locks, Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee (Chubb's Box and Lock Mart), has distributed amongst his clients a novel calendar for the ensuing year, 1893. It is printed on a large linen pocket handkerchief, which contains besides a very excellent print of the strong room of the Bank of England, containing the bags of sovereigns, notes, and books required for immediate daily use.

REPORTED THEFT.—A Khojah, named Sailey Mahomed Ebram, living in Samuel Street, reports that his servant, named Adum, aged twenty-five years, who had been in his employ only six days committed the theft, on the 29th ultimo, of nine gold buttons, valued at Rs. 50, one silver watch and chain and a leather purse, containing Re. 1-4 in cash, from a cotton bundee, which he had hung on a nail in his room. The accused cannot be found.

REPORTED LOSSES OF CURRENCY NOTES.—One Mohinudin Meah Hajee, living at Shaik Memon Street, reports the loss, on Wednesday evening, between the above place and Bhendy Bazaar Road, of six Calcutta currency notes, for Rs. 100 each. The numbers of the notes are unfortunately not known to him.—Abdool Samud, residing at Ghogaree Mohla, has informed the police that he dropped a currency note for Rs. 50, somewhere in Nagdevy Street.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Le Petit Soldat	Bentley.
Overture	Allessandra Stradella	Flotow.
Polka	Rabin	Komoak.
Polhische	Tanzo	Scharwenka.
Selection	Boccaccio	Suppe.
Valse	Little Sailors	Crowe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Khan Bahadur P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Daji Essoo was charged by Constable Clarkson with theft of copper pots, combs and glass-tumblers. For the prosecution it was deposed the prisoner lifted the articles from a stall during the fair at Navee Wadee, and was taken into custody on suspicion, when he was endeavouring to dispose of them. The owner of the property was found, who identified it. Prisoner, who was previously convicted, was found guilty and sentenced to undergo hard labour for two years.

CONVICTION OF A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Sewlal Motilal, Rama Ramsing, Mukunlal Ramlal, Nuthu Nanaram, Babu Chota, Surba Gunga, Abdul Kadur, and Volimull Vanlal were charged by Inspector Nelmes, the first accused with keeping a common gaming-house and gambling therein, and the other accused with gambling with dice and money. The accused all admitted the charge with the exception of the last-named Volimull Vanlal, who said he was not taking a hand in the gaming, but that the first accused asked him to get him some oil and that he went out and fetched it. The first accused, being the principal offender, was fined Rs. 15 or in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment; the third and eighth accused, having been previously convicted, were fined Rs. 10 each or, in default to undergo fifteen days' simple imprisonment; and the second, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 3 each, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for three days. The money found on the premises, about Rs. 14, was ordered to be confiscated.

OUT OF COURT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, a Marwari money-lender, named Nathmull Rajmull, was charged by a fruit-seller, named Bhudoo Gopak, residing at Parel, with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of eight gold *pootlees*, weighing about 2¼ tolas. The facts, as disclosed before the Magistrate, are that, about the middle of last January, the complainant borrowed Rs. 141 from the Marwari, pledging with him as security the eight gold *pootlees*, and promising to redeem them within a few months. On the 18th ultimo, the complainant, accompanied by two friends, called at the Marwari's place of business and paid him Rs. 141, and the money-lender returned the complainant a promissory note, which the latter had executed at the time he borrowed the Rs. 141, saying at the same time that there was no balance due from complainant. The fruit-seller then asked the Marwari for the return of his gold *pootlees*, and the accused replied that they were not in his shop just then, but that he would return them in the course of the evening. He failed to do so, and though complainant demanded their return on several subsequent occasions, he failed to obtain them, the Marwari even avoided meeting him. At length the accused flatly refused to part with the ornaments unless complainant paid him the balance of his account. Bhudoo, the complainant, denied ever having borrowed any other sum from the accused, and at length made a complaint to a European police officer at Parel, who referred him to the Magistrate. Accused denied the charge. He admitted payment by the complainant of Rs. 85, but denied having received the balance, Rs. 57. He admitted having given the complainant credit for Rs. 141, but stated that he only paid him Rs. 85 in cash towards the loan of Rs. 141, and that he debited him with the balance, and on account of the complainant being very poor he relinquished all claim to interest. The Magistrate did not credit the story of the accused, but the transaction being of the nature of a civil suit, he referred the parties to a Civil Court and dismissed the case.

A FIRE IN CANDAWADY.

YESTERDAY, at about 1-30 p.m., an old stable in the compound of a Hindu gentleman's house, at Candawady, took fire owing to the carelessness of some native grooms, who omitted to extinguish the fires with which they had cooked their morning meal. These fires were left to smoulder away when, from some unexplained cause, the old rotten bamboo rafters of the ceiling caught fire, and soon the whole structure was ablaze. Very shortly after the fire broke out, the Pydowni fire-engine, arrived at the scene, and was followed almost immediately afterwards by the Gowalia Tank and Byculla contingents, in charge of Messrs. Mackay and Holmes, respectively, and it was owing chiefly to this prompt action of the fire-brigade that the flames were soon got under, and an adjoining building, the Arya Somaj, was saved from taking fire. Within half an hour of the alarm being given the fire was got under control. The chief of the fire brigade, Mr. Nicholls, was present and supervised the working of the engines, whilst Inspectors Nelmes and Butterfoy were also on the spot, and helped to prevent any block. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 500. No lives were lost. There was only one horse and conveyance in the stable when the fire first broke out, but the grooms lost no time in removing them.

ST. STANISLAUS' INSTITUTION.
BANDORA.

THE following report was read by the Rev. Father Nuckel, S. J., at the prize-distribution of this institution at Bandora, on Wednesday evening:—"We close our scholastic year with 540 boys on the rolls, *i. e.*, 170 boarders and 370 day-scholars, against 482 of last year, 515 boys being Christians and 25 non-Christians. Classified according to races there are 57 Europeans and Eurasians, 340 East-Indians, 101 Goans, 15 Parsis, 5 Hindus, 5 Mahomedans, and 17 others. The conduct of the boys has been throughout the year on the whole very satisfactory. The daily attendance, however, of the day-scholars could have been better. Parents keep their boys at home for insufficient reasons. With regard to the application and progress of our pupils in their studies we have every reason to be satisfied. Last week Mr. E. Giles, the Educational Inspector, N. D., visited our school. We regret we have not yet received his official report, but after inspection he expressed his great satisfaction with the progress of the students and with the good management and the whole tone of the school. He tested all the classes and found them all in a very efficient state; in his opinion the boys have done better this year than ever before. The health of the boarders has been very good throughout the year, for which we owe, next to God, special thanks to our Dr. J. F. Gonsalves, who in his usual kindness gave us his medical assistance and advise *gratis*. We thank also all the gentlemen who generously contributed to (our) prize-fund, and enabled us to reward the successful students with handsome prizes. The school will re-open on the 5th of January next. The boarders will re-enter on the 4th of January.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

THE Coroner, Dr. Thomas Blaney, held an inquest yesterday morning, at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, into the circumstances connected with the death of Keelee, a Hindu woman, aged twenty years, the wife of one Premji Jewraj, a labourer. It appears that Premji married another woman about two or three years ago, since which time he and the deceased were constantly quarrelling. Three months ago Premji took his second wife to Bhownugger and left the deceased at home, not making any provision for her subsistence in the meanwhile; so deceased and her mother managed to eke out an existence by hawking silk thread. Two months ago the deceased, at the repeated request of her husband joined him, with her son, at Bhownugger, and returned to Bombay after staying a month at Bhownugger. She again took up her residence with her mother in 1st Carpenter Street, but as her mother could not afford to pay the rent of the room, she removed on Wednesday to the house of her other daughter, inviting the deceased to accompany her, but the latter refused and stopped behind. At this, the mother got vexed and slapped her, and then a quarrel ensued. Hearing a *battaki* beaten to the effect that the corpse of a Hindu woman had been found floating in the Cowasjee Patel Tank, the deceased's mother sent her other daughter to make inquiries at the room occupied by the deceased, who learnt that she had been missing and her son was crying. Deceased's mother at once hastened to the tank and identified the corpse to be that of her daughter. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was dressed as on the last occasion she had been seen alive. The jury, on the evidence, returned an unanimous verdict to the effect that the deceased committed suicide by drowning herself after having had a quarrel with her mother.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 2.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

31-91—Bhanjee Doongersey vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.
41-91—Little, S N and B—Frederick Yorke Smith and others vs the Municipal Commissioner sor the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.
126-8477 of 92 Nanu and H—Govindjee Mohunjee vs Manockchand Nagsoy—Edgelow and G.
33-92—Dhurumsey Laljee vs The Municipal Gommissioner for the city of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

745—Payne, G and S—Ramchaudra Krishnaji Bhojraj vs Pandurang Krishnaji Bhojraj—Tyabji, D and J.
752—Khunderao M—Thucker Tricumdas Moolji vs Khimji Vullubhdas—Ardesir, H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE Parsons.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

86-91—Payne, G and S—Jehtha Ratna and others vs Vithuldas Ramdas and others Chalk, W and S—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

170-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ratanchund Harackchand vs Soorchand Khimchand—Chalk, W and S.
296-92—Payne, G and S—Premchi alias Motee vs Luckmidas Runchordas—K D Shroff.
312-92—In person—(a pauper)—Luxumon Raghowjee vs Ganput Anantrao and another—Balkrishna and P.
225-92—Ardasir, H and D—Beharilal Roopram and another vs Luxumondas Amichund—Payne, G and S.
237-92—Mansuklal D and J—Mooljee Devidas vs Sha Megun Ganput and another—In person.
319-92—Tyabjee D and J—Dawood Mahomed Bhistee vs Poonamchand Khima and another—Balkrishna and P.
293-92—Crawford B and Co—E W Legget vs Munchershaw Rustomjee—Turner and H.
327-92—Pestonjee R and K—Lalchand Babkisondas vs Hurivalab Hurkisondas—Payne, G and S.
331-92—Wadia and G—Gulba Doongree vs Jetha Bhima and another—J C Cama.
335-92—In person—J Hemingway vs Rama Sadev and another—In person.
340-92—Ardesir H and D—Hajee Moosa Hajee Esmail vs Hajee Esmail, &c.—Thakurdas D and C and B and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

624-90—Roughton and B—Thakordas Jugjiwandas and another vs Motiram Thakurdas and others—Payne, G and S.
202-92—Little, S N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanandas and another vs Babool Juggonath—Tyabjee D and J.
610-90—Payne, G and S—Damjee Ramjee vs Tejpal Khetsey and another—Bhaishanker and K.
102-92—Framjee and Moos—Raghoonath Vinayek Pandit vs Haridass Korejee—Payne, G and S.
522-91—Wilkin—Mohamlalbhai Maganbhai vs Lukhmichund Panalal—Tyabjee, D and J.
627-91—Tyabjee D and J—Lukhmichund Panalal vs Mohanlalbhai Maganbhai—E Wilkin.

(Before the Honble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal

Postponed Long Causes

476-91—M N Saklatwalla—Shivlal Bholanath and others vs Makanlal Byranglal and others—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.
610-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee vs R Wilson and others—Little, S, N and B, and F A Little—Settled.
146-92—Brown and M—Luiza M de Souza vs A de Quadros—Roughton and B.
104-92—Tyabjee, D and J—Mulla Tyabally Carimbhai vs Valljee Carimbhai and others.
383-91—In person—Bai Jamul vs Magan Dayaram—Bhaishunker and K.
111-92—Wadia and G—Shaik Abdool Hoosein Lalmeeya and another vs Mariamboo and another—Thakurdas D and C.
232-14997 of 92—Janardhan and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Soolleman Somejee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S. C. C. Suit.)
185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Rajoo Babajee vs Jadowjee Ragoojee Mnfg Co—Little, S N and B.
253-92—Nanu and H—Motabai Bhicajee Contractor vs Muncherjee Kooverjee—Payne, G and S.
496-91—K J Mantri—For Pauper—Hurrichand Bhawoo Survey vs Succaram Raghoba Nagweker—M H Khan.

DIVINE SERVICES.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Special Intercessory Litany for Mission.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Friday, December 2.
8 p.m.—Hymn—Compline; and Sermon by Rev. Mr. Gardner

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

Saturday, Dec. 3.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Special Intercessory Litany.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Day of Intercession for Missions.)
Saturday, Dec. 3.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

A CHARITABLE BEQUEST DECLARED INVALID.

MOWJEE CUILIANJEE VS. NANBAI AND OTHERS.

THIS suit was brought to take the court's opinion on the construction of a will. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the first, second, and third defendants, while the fourth defendant appeared in person.

His Lordship, in giving his decision, said: In this suit there are three points to be determined; (1) whether the gift to "sadavarat" of the income of the house in Dariasthan on the death of the testator's wife is valid? (2) Whether the gift to "dharm" (i.e. religion) and "sadavarat" (i.e. charity) of the residue of the income of the two houses at Mody Bazaar, after the death of the testator's two daughters, is valid? (3) Whether the gift to "dharm" of the Rs. 4,000, on deposit with Doonjee Gangjee, is valid, and if not, whether the provisions regarding the two houses could apply to it, or whether it would be undisposed of residue? With regard to No. 1, the words of the will are: "After the decease of my wife shall have taken place, my executors shall use for 'sadavarat' the rent of the abovementioned house." Power is then given to sell the house, and invest the proceeds, and pay the income "into the 'sadavarat.'" Looking to the wording of the will, I am of opinion that the testator intended his executors, after the death of his wife, to establish a definite "sadavarat" in some definite place with the income of that house, and not merely, at their discretion, themselves to distribute the income at any indefinite place, and perhaps at many places to Brahmins and travellers. I, therefore, hold that this is a good charity, and there must therefore be an enquiry as to the place at which such "sadavarat" should at the proper time be established, and a scheme must be prepared for its administration. As to point No. 2 the wording of the will is different. It provides that if his daughters die without issue "the property of my daughters shall be used by my executors for 'dharm' and 'sadavarat.'" The gift to "dharm" is invalid, consequently it becomes necessary to determine, whether one portion of the gift, the extent of which is uncertain being invalid, the whole is invalid; or whether the valid portion takes a share or the whole of the gift. Under earlier authorities the whole gift would be held to be invalid, but later decisions have gone on the principal that if possible, the valid portion should be upheld. I shall follow the later cases, and it will therefore be unnecessary to decide whether the whole or a portion is to go to the "sadavarat." Mr. Inverarity argued that the whole should go on the authority of Dawson vs. Small, L. R. 18 Exq., 114, and In re Birkett, 9 Ch. D., 576. There are several other cases of a similar nature, Hoare vs. Osborne, L. R. 1 Exq., 585; Fisk vs. Attorney-General, L. R., 4 Exq., 521, Hunter vs. Bullock, L. R. 14 Exq., 45; In re Williams, 5 Ch. D, 735, and Vaughan vs. Thomas, 33 Ch. D., 187. In Fisk vs. Attorney-General, Hunter vs. Bullock, and In re Birkett, the gift was to a person other than the testator's executor's or trustees, and the principle which seems to me to run through three cases, is that a definite gift being made to "a partal person," with a trust for an invalid purpose attached to it, and a trust for the balance for a valid purpose, and not merely directions to the testator's executors or trustees to act in a certain manner, the court will not deprive the donee of the amount set apart for the trust, which he need not perform, but will let it fall into the balance which is applicable to valid purpose. This view, I know, is dissented from by Malins, V. C., in 5 Ch. D., 735. In Dawson vs. Small and In re Williams, it was the executors who were to carry out the wishes of the testator, and the court held that the whole of the income should be applied to the valid trusts. In Hoare vs. Osborne and Vaughan vs. Thomas, the court, on the contrary, held that the value of the invalid trusts went into the residue, adopting in each case a different method of ascertaining what was to be apportioned to the valid and the invalid trusts respectively. Thus of the cases which seem to me to be nearly on all fours with the present, there are two deciding one way and two the other, and three others, the principle of the decision in which can, I think, be distinguished from these four. In the present case, however, the directions are much more vague than in any of the foregoing seven cases, and I should have held that the whole gift to "dharm" and "sadavarat" was invalid if it had not been for the modern tendency to uphold as much as possible where charity is concerned. I shall, therefore, follow the case of Hoare vs. Osborne, and hold that the gift of the rent of the two houses and the income of money in ready cash is good to the extent of one half in favour of the "sadavarat," and there must be an enquiry as to where the "sadavarat" is to be established, and a scheme framed for its administration; and there should also be a report as to whether the "sadavarat," to be established out of the income of the house in Dariasthan, should be entirely separate from this one, or whether the income of the other property, when it falls in, should be added to this. The other half of these two properties and of ready cash will thus be undisposed of, and will go to the first defendant for a widow's estate. The only question now to be disposed of is that regarding the Rs. 4,000. The gift to "dharm" is clearly bad, and I do not think that a deposit of moneys with a firm at interest would come under the term "money in ready cash," which seems to me a more restricted term than "money" or "ready money." There is no residuary clause in the will, and there are no other words than "money in ready cash," which occur in connection with the bequest of the houses of Mody Bazaar, by which it can be held that this Rs. 4,000, in the events which have happened, are subject to the same trusts; consequently I hold that the "corpus" of the Rs. 4,000 being undisposed of, it will go to the widow absolutely. She was therefore entitled to remove it from the place where it had been deposited by the testator. Declare that the defendant Nanbai is entitled to the possession of the house in Dariasthan and to recover the rents and profits thereof, applying them as directed by the will of the testator. Declare that the gift of the rent of the house in Dariasthan, in the plaint mentioned, after the death of the testator's wife is valid, and that the same be and is hereby established. Refer to the Commissioner to report whether the same should be separated from the other 'sadavarat' hereinafter referred to, and if necessary to enquire and report where the same should be established, and to prepare a scheme for the administration thereof. Declared that the trusts declared as to the income of the two houses in Mody Bazaar, and of the interest which may be realised in respect of the testator's moneys in ready cash, is invalid so far as regards "dharm," but valid to the extent of one half of such income and interest in favour of the "sadavarat." Refer to the Commissioner to enquire and report where the same should be established, and to prepare a scheme for the administration thereof. Declare that the directions to expend the sum of Rs. 4,000, in the will mentioned, in "dharm," are invalid, and that the said sum is undisposed of by the said will, and belongs to the defendant Nambai as widow of the testator. Refer to the Commissioner to take an account of the property of the testator received or taken possession of by the executors, or any and which of them, and of their application thereof, &c. (His Lordship here gave further directions.) Fourth defendant to pay his own costs. Costs of all other parties, as between attorney and client, to be paid out of the estate.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

Alexander, H N
Allen, D
Aston, H F
Bulkeley, Mrs
Bahiram Jung
Brounstaien, R, Mrs
Barboza, A
Brooke, H
Bowen, R
Bradley, W A
Barrow, F H
Bahlke, C, Revd
Broomhead, J S
Bun, D, Col
Botchr, R
Baird, Geo, Mrs
Crowe, G R
Collins, J O
Charles, M C
Clark, F E, Revd
Crawford, H E
Conolly, C A
Carrie, R C, Mrs
Cassamllo, P
Colvin, A, Sir
Devare, Miss
DeCroix, P
DeLange, W N
Downes, Miss
Dundas, C L
Dames, M L, C S
Etherington, B, Serjeant
Eddis, A S, Mrs
Edwards, G, Private
FitzGerald, M, Lady
Fairbanks, A, Rev
Fabian, Geo
Faulker
Fieldhouse, A, Mrs
Faulkner, W A
Farr, G C
Forster, E, Miss
Fawns, Miss
Gellispie, K, Mrs
Grand, Mrs
Goldenberg, I
Ghutner, L
Goldberg, Mrs
Green, W, Mrs
Grossman, W
Gompertz, H
Gremberg, W
Harris, J M, Revd
Harloger, H
Hancock, A
Heile, R
Heine, F
Hosking, E
Heaton, J H, M P
Heine, E, Madam
Hutchinson, H L
Hellan, G
Innes, J R
Ingles, T
Jeffries, W F
Jenkinson, C O, Mrs
Jehangir Temoliji
Jackson, P W
Jacob, A, Mrs
Kelly, E H, Dr
Karapudi Ananthajee
Kennedy, S, Dr
Kinloch, C W
Koch, G
Kulsoome, Aya
Kokin, H
Lessee, Mrs
Leonardi, F
Lascelle, J H
Lorenson, F
Lahiff, H B, Corporal
Lewin, Miss
Lang, B S, Col
Muck, L H, Miss
Maning, J A
Mahomed Baksh
Mayo, S
Moritz, L
Marinburk, J
Mungesh Raw, P
Murray, E B
McDonald, W T
McDermott, A
Murray, A
Mackenzie, E
Maynard, W M
Nolan, A H, Mrs
Nazareth, L J
Owen, W S
Prospere, L
Pearson, A, Mrs
Peterson, C H P
Pukett, G A
Pereira, Miss
Pawes, Miss
Pukford, C E
Protheroe, M, Gen
Powell, L
Revilliod, J
Rule, A
Rinket, F
Roy, H
Rossell, C H
Rowlings Kate, Miss
Roach, J
Roach, J
Rud, W H
Schvarts, M
Spencer, C G
Stuart, W J, Maj Genl
Stoddard, W A
Szeehengi, A, Count
Stevens, W T
Sharplin, A C
Sinclair, W J
Shamanand Swami
Stephenson, T
Shiva Gopal
Southgate, P
Stuart, C H
Schroder, O
Smith, C A
Samsamuddin
Shibbong, Capt
Sweet, G W
Townsend, E S
Tenney, E G C
Thomas, C
Thompson, J
Vickers, W
Verb, C C
Wachtmeister, A Count
Whamond, O
Wali Mohomed Baba
Williamson, A Mrs
Welch, E C
Wood, Mrs
Walton, J
Ware, H Miss

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Blue Cross, 1,959 tons, Captain Charles Smith, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE barque William Mason, 366 tons, Captain H Kindred, cleared yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,108 tons, Captain A McAllister, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 135 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain E B Stebbing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (5th November), with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's Lalpoora, 2,140 tons, Captain Johnstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 10th November with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Roake, Mr and Mrs Wray and two deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain A Mckinlay, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Neilson and child, Mr Triggo, Revd and Mrs Digel, Miss E Beitz, Revd Breedinbash, Mr E Baker, Revd Weedner, Mr Daila, Mrs Curtis and child, and 30 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 172 horses, 115 cases opium and the following passengers:—Mr G Bradshaw, Mr Aga Shaik Ali and friend, Mr Burjorjee Bezanjee, Mr Abdool Rizeca Abdool Jaie, Mr Hassam Abdoola, Mr M Abdoola and friend, Mr Abdoola bin Hassam and friend, Mr Bayley and 4 native gentlemen and 51 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

INDIA, EAST COAST, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

IT is intended within the next three months to substitute a 3rd order dioptric double flashing light of half-minute periods for the light now in use at the Madras Light-house.

2. The new light will be exhibited from the top of the main tower of the new High Court buildings.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Fraser	1330	Henderson	A	F Muir & Co
" Congo	1892	Rogers	B	F Muir & Co
Dredger Mud-Turtle	...	...	E	M Mackenzie & Co
S.S. Khiva	1452	Schumacker	F	Haji Cassum
" Neera	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
" Mahanadi	...	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
" Tungue	1100	Pinheiro	N	P J Mendonca
" Blue Cross	1959	Smith	O	T Morrison & Co
" Chiltern	832	Starkey	Q	Eastern Tgph Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Kaveri		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No	Company or Agents.
S.S. Oriental	1971	Moule	1	P & O S N Co
" City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	2	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Singapore	2431	Parodi	3	F Branchi
" Surat	1676	Sleeman	4	P & O S N Co.
" Clyde	198		5	P & O Co
" Queen of India	2114	Mathias	8	J Mackintosh & Co
" Metapedia	1054	Fraser	9	K Nixon & Co
Ship W Manson	366	Kindell	10	H J H Ahmed
S.S. Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
" Aston Hall	2251	McFee	14	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Chanda (s)	Stebbing	Calcutta, Nov 5.
	Lalpoora (s)	Stone	Calcutta, Nov 10.
	Simla (s)	Robertson	Busreh, Nov 20.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste, &c.
	Rajpootana (s)	McKinlay	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Blue Cross, Smith, for Antwerp.
" Naderi, McAllister, for Persian Gulf.
Barque Wm. Mason, Kindred, for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Lalpoora, for Calcutta, &c.
" Singapore, for Genoa, &c.
" Calder, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.
27 Benares s............Schonfeldt......Hamburg, Sept 21.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 27.—Steamer Pundua.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Fraser s—75 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—4 cases medicine and 13 cases ham, bacon &c, Phillips and Co; 5 cases provisions, Framroze Eduljee.
Oriental s—85 cases provisions, medicine, &c, Treacher and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—2 hogheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Adowa s—12 cases perfumed spirit, Maneckjee Dadabhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Oriental s—7 cases saffron, K Ludha; 17 cases saffron, S Naraen and Co; 4 cases saffron, Kahu and Kahu.

FROM HULL.

Congo s—555 cases matches, Lyon and Co; 600 cases matches, S A S Dawood.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—6 cases soap, N Hajee Cassum.
Imperator s—17 cases provisions, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 2 cases toys, A G Mahomed Saffee; 3 cases lamps, Johannes Quas.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—25 bales woollen rugs, N Gunjajee; 50 tons linseed, Thos H Moore and Co; 34 bales wool, R Khooshall; 22 cases indigo, A Khoosiram; 29 cases indigo, S Khimatram; 21 cases indigo, T Loodinaran; 100 bales cotton fly and gunny rags, M Thackersee; 57 cwts myrabollams, Otto Martin; 175 bales goat hair, 144 bales wool and 3 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 72 bales wool, J Kara; 80 bales wool, K Dhanjee; 20 bales wool, C Nanjee; 4 bales wool, E Kheraz; 75 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Willow Branch s—4,962 cwts linseed, Owen Okell; 113 cwts fishmaws and 2 cases mother-of-pearl shells M L Khatow; 100 cwts gum, D Mowjee; 4,002 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 215 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 14 bales hides, P Eduljee Boyce.

FOR HULL.

Congo s—4,000 cwts wheat, A Allymahomed and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—480 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 250 tons old iron, Bhaisett and Co; 3,909 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 350 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 1,994½ cwts gingellyseed and 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Blue Cross s—200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Bombay s—800 cwts mustardseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Queen of India s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, A Allymahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bombay s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 545 cwts myrabollams and 400 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Singapore s—5,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MESSINA.

Singapore s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

ACCORDING to the Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News*, it appears generally accepted among the chief medical authorities in Russia that the country is to be afflicted with a virulent recrudescence of the cholera epidemic in the spring, and already comprehensive measures are being adopted. The Red Cross Society is enrolling the names of an extraordinary number of volunteer nurses, whilst the Russian Government is offering fairly attractive stipends to the senior class medical students in the University centres who are willing to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to any government whither they may be ordered. To the town and city doctors, whose distribution in the provinces in case of need may be made partially compulsory, the Government also offers remunerative rewards, and pledges itself to grant substantial pensions to the wives and families of such officers and assistants who may succumb to the disease. These preventive preparations and gloomy prognostications have naturally a depressing effect.

Holloway's Pills.—Teachings of Experience.—The united testimony of thousands, extending over more than forty years, most strongly recommends these Pills as the best purifiers, the mildest aperients, and the surest restoratives. They never prove delusive, or give merely temporary relief, but attack all ailments of the stomach, lungs, heart, head, and bowels in the only safe and legitimate way by cleansing the blood, and so eradicating those impurities which are the source and constituent of almost every disease. Their medicinal efficacy is wonderful in renovating enfeebled constitutions. Their action embraces all that is desirable in a household medicine. They remove every noxious and effete matter; and thus the strength is nurtured and the energies stimulated.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 1ST OF DECEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The last column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st December to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st December to date.
Delhi	30·189	W S W	1	71·1	49·1	61	...	...	−0·07
Agra	30·212	Calm	2	74·5	45·1	70	..	...	...
Cawnpore	30·168	Calm	1	7·0	43·0	85	..	0·09	...
Allahabad	30·147	N N W	1	77·0	45·4	81	..	0·31	+0·16
Jhansi	30·175	Calm	1	·4	48·2	0	..	...	−0·08
Jacobabad	30·139	N E	2	79·9	53·5	6	..	...	...
Karachi	30·080	N E	11	82·0	64·9	62	..	...	...
Jeypore	...								
Ajmere	30·218	Calm	1	76·7	43·3	61	...	...	−0·07
Deesa	30·108	W S W	5	85·1	49·9	60	...	...	−0·08
Bhuj	30·103	N	4	82·9	55·0	53	...	...	...
Rajkot	30·092	Calm	3	83·9	52·0	62	...	...	−0·35
Veraval	30·067	N E	7	81·5	61·8	57	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·166	N E	3	76·7	47·9	36	...	...	−0·10
Indore	30·156	Calm	1	75·0	45·1	54	...	0·50	+0·13
Saugor	30·157	S E	1	75·8	47·5	44	...	...	−0·46
Jubbulpore	30·219	S S E	1	77·6	43·1	78	...	...	−0·51
Hoshangabad	30·194	E N E	3	75·3	47·3	70	..	0·34	−0·05
Khandwa	30·161	Calm	2	78·2	47·0	72	..	0·44	+0·09
Raipur	30·134	Calm	1	75·5	52·3	67	..	0·11	−0·44
Nagpur	30·169	N N W	1	77·9	50·7	84	...	...	−0·79
Amraoti	30·166	N E	4	73·5	51·8	42	..	0·21	−0·43
Akola	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...
Surat	30·057	N E	F	85·0	55·0	56	..	...	−0·18
Malegaon	30·165	W N W	2	79·3	52·0	49	..	0·17	−0·59
Bombay	30·054	E N E	11	85·4	70·0	60	..	0·67	+0·09
Poona	30·137	E	3	79·6	48·0	55	..	0·34	−0·91
Sholapur	30·112	E	7	81·7	56·1	48	..	0·08	−0·26
Ratnagiri	30·040	E S E	5	88·9	61·9	58	..	0·41	−0·16
Belgaum	30·051	E N E	7	77·8	53·4	42	..	0·30	−1·56
Goa	30·045	S E	4	85·1	65·3	65	..	2·44	...
Karwar	30·025	N E	2	85·2	65·9	63	..	1·43	−1·44
Mangalore	30·008	E	3	89·3	67·9	54	..	4·25	+0·91
Calicut	29·982	N N E	8	89·7	70·7	76	...	3·54	−2·22
Cochin	29·992	E	M	87·7	74·7	74	...	3·57	−3·89
Bangalore	30·085	E	2	77·2	53·9	66	...	0·56	−3·16
Secunderabad	30·157	E N E	3	78·6	51·1	70	..	1·79	−0·09
Masulipatam	30·059	N	3	82·5	65·2	76	..	0·31	−6·82
Bellary	30·111	Calm	2	89·4	53·0	69	..	0·25	−1·88
Cuddapah	30·085	N W	..	85·0	61·4	75	..	0·38	−5·15
Madras	30·016	N N W	10	85·7	69·7	69	..	1·35	−15·74
Coimbatore	29·998	E	4	87·3	65·8	72	..	0·12	−4·18
Trichinopoly	30·026	Calm	4	89·0	65·9	57	..	1·34	−4·29
Negapatam	29·980	W N W	11	81·9	67·2	74	..	3·21	−15·16
Colombo	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Sind, the Punjab and at Agra Cawnpore, Jhansi, Ajmere, Jeypore and Secunderabad, and moderate to slight in other places. Readings are relatively high at Ajmere and Agra, and low in the extreme south. The baric gradients to the south of Latitude 22° are moderately steep, while to its north they are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and moderate to fresh in force at Bombay, Calicut, Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay and 12 at Sholapur and Ratnagiri. The variations of the day and night temperature are generally small except at Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary and Negapatam, where the minimum temperature is from 5° to 9° below the mean, and at Sholapur, Bellary and Delhi, where the maximum is from 5° to 10° below the mean. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Calicut and the lowest 43° at Jubulpore and Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are more or less clouded in Sind and at Delhi, Agra, Cochin, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any station. The isobars on both the sides of the Peninsula show that fresh to strong winds accompanied by rain are blowing far to the south-westwards of Karwar and to the south-eastwards of Madras out at sea. The depression which existed to the west-north-westwards of Sind has disappeared, but the weather to the westwards of that province is still very unsettled, and strong winds accompanied by rain are probably blowing in the Persian Gulf. Abnormals show a shallow depression in Lower Sind, where the weather is rather unsettled, and a few local showers are probable. The weather in Upper Sind and at Delhi and Agra is very cloudy and indicates the probability of light, local and scattered showers there also.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 1.

The barometer has risen everywhere: the change being brisk to rapid in large parts of Northern India. A large high presure are a over lies North-Western and Central India, while readings are lowest over the Bay and relatively low in Sind. Winds have shifted more to the eastward in Lower Burma, elsewhere unaltered; but force rising in Diamond Island. Temperature has risen in parts of North-West and Central India, and fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature ranges from 83° in Tinnevelly to 54° in Rawalpindi, and below the normal average except in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana where the excessive minima is very high in parts of the Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan. Weather cloudy in north-West India, Burma and South of the Peninsula. Rain has fallen in Chaman, Quetta, and Trivandrum, and snow at Gnatong. From changes over the Bay, showers are probable on the Madras Coast in a day or two.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 30th November, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah .... 29·918
Temperature of the Air .... 77·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 67·0
Dew Point .... 61·5
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·598
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) .... 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) .... 85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 69·0
General Directions of Wind*..N. NE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N. NE.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours* 231
*From midnight to midnight.

THE writer of "Reminiscences of a Telegraphist," in a new magazine called the *London Miscellany*, relates the following incident:—In the critical and anxious times when the Duke of Clarence's death was hourly expected, there was only one hope of surmounting the crisis, and that was in sleep. Every resource to induce "nature's sweet restorer" had been tried by the doctors, but all to no purpose. At this period a telegram was received at Sandringham, addressed to the Duke of Cambridge advising the use of a hop pillow. This remedy was pooh-poohed by the doctors surrounding the bed-side, but the Duke said there could be no possible harm in acting upon the suggestion and insisted upon its being carried out. A telegram was at once despatched to King's Lane for hops to be sent off without a moment's delay. They safely arrived, the pillow was quickly made, and in less than one hour the Prince was fast asleep. Great interest was manifested by the Queen in the anonymous surrounding of this telegram. The original form was sent down for her Majesty's inspection, and it was evidently from a lady and in a lady's handwriting. So far as I am aware the mysterious lady's name has never been revealed.

THE *Daily Chronicle*, referring to the split in the Sutherland family, state that the trouble is the old one. The late duke, after his duchess died, married a lady to whom he had for some years devoted his life, and whom his son naturally disliked. His grace made during his last days a will in her favour giving her all the property he could possibly leave away from his family. She will have, they say, about £30,000 a year—if the will stands. The present duke, therefore, starts life with a rent-roll, it is true, but with no ready money to speak of, and naturally his father's will is disputed. The dowager has been ingeniously provided by this remarkable will with a mansion situated almost next door to every one of her stepson's family palaces, so that she can always keep herself, if she chooses, well before the eyes of those that love her not.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF PLANKS, RAFTERS, OFFICE SHED, &c. Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzbhan, Esq., .E., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd December, 1892, at 2 p.m., at the Anjooman I-Islam School Compound (opposite the G. I. P. Railway Bori Bunder Station), the old materials consisting of planks, rafters, casks, door, window posts, iron pipe, corrugated iron sheets, and an office shed for removal, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 2, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of stock-in-trade, machinery, fixture, &c., of Pallonjee Sorabjee, Confectioner, which was to take place TO-DAY, is postponed for a week.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong four seated barouche, in very good order.
1 ,, victoria with removable coach-box.
1 handsome strong built brougham, suitable for single or pair.
1 ,, grey Arab, 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay Arab pony, goes well in saddle.
1 Australian mare, aged 7 years, good goer, goes in harness.
1 Bay Arab horse, 14 by ½, 8 years off, good in saddle, fast trapper, sound and free vice with harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the executor of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Ardesher Merwanjee Sett, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of the Cowasjee Patel Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 330 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 61 and new No. 5152, and old Survey No. 83, and new Survey No. 8981, and in the Municipal books under ward No. 1509 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Nusserwanjee Dinshaw Samjee, on or towards the south by the property of Awabai Nadarshaw, widow, and on or towards the east by the said Cowasjee Patel Street, and on or towards the west by the property of Bazonjee Muncherjee Mistry, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of two very valuable and desirable bungalows at Poona, near the Council Hall, on the Bund Road. —Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the premises, Nos. 9 and 10, Queen's Garden, near the Council Hall, Poona, on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1893, at 4 p.m. the following desirable properties situate within the limits of the Poona Cantonments.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the pukka built and tiled upper storied bungalow, stables, and out buildings erected thereon, known as "The Cloisters" and formerly as No. 28 Staff Lines and now as No. 9 Queen's Gardens, situate within the limits of the cantonment of Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, and containing 24,500 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on the north by the bungalow and premises secondly described, on the south and east by the Public Road, and on the west by the boundary of the bungalow No. 2, Queen's Gardens, belonging to Messrs. Ludha Ebhram, and which bungalow has been for sometime in the occupation of W. M. Fletcher, Esqr. and is now vacant.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the pucka built bungalow, stables, well and out buildings erected thereon known as No. 27 Staff Lines, Poona, and now as No. 10, Queen's Gardens, situate within the limits of the cantonment of Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, containing 23,041 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the road adjoining the G. I. P. Railway, on the south by the premises firstly described, on the east by the boundary of the bungalow formerly No. 26 Staff Lines and now known has Mansfield Lodge, and No. 2 Queen's Gardens, belonging to Messrs. Ludha, Ebhram & Co.

All the above premises are held by the vendor from Government on the usual occupancy tenancy applicable to property or their cantonment limits and subject to cantonment rule and regulations, but exempted from the rule of immediate evacuation in favor of a military officer, immediate possession will be given on completion of the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, December 2, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 25 Albion Place, Byculla, the handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, one splendid toned upright grand rosewood piano, by J. P. Linder and Son, lamps perambulator, one large plated astronomical telescope with case, &c. the property of J. J. GREEN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.
(Owner leaving Bombay.)

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Fensee Bag, Khetwady, near Cama Bag, the valuable teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, made to order at home, rich crockery and glassware, one rich-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, in very good order, washing machine, a brand new stylish brugham with glass sides, a pair of well-matched grey Arab galloways, double harness, etc., the property of G. D. PUDUMJEE, Esq., Assistant Accountant-General, transferred to Burmah.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The above is a good opportunity for picking up select articles.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

On account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Jaitha—

A few articles of rich open carved blackwood furniture suitable for presents to friends at home consisting of wardrobe in 2 pieces, teapoys, flower stand, bookstands and stool.

On account of the concerned—
53½ gross padlocks.
43½ ,, knives with 2 blades and corkscrews.
231 Bunches of glass beads.
491 pairs of rubber shoes.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Goolamally Essajee.

G E
O H & Co. 5-7 3 cases screw plates and glass knobs.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Esmall Hoosein.

J H
O H & Co } 5-7 3 cases knives.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham in good order.
1 light and neat victoria with removable coach-box.
1 strong serviceable open carriage.
1 light and strong mail phaeton.
1 high bicycle with fittings.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tamarind Lane, Meadow Street, Fort, the whole of the handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, glassware, crockery ware, lamps, pictures, one full sized slate billiard table by Thurston and Co. with balls, cues, lamps, etc complete, counter bar, etc, of the Bombay Hotel.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 31, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome F. P. black and teakwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, one first-rate full sized slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co, with balls, cues, lamps complete, a sweet-toned grand pianoforte by Kirkman, London, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, table ornaments, pictures, Bradford's A. I Vowel washing machine, &c., the property of E. MEIFFRE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December next, at 2 p.m.

A large stock of gold silver and metal watches of a London firm, which has closed business, consisting of—
Metal open faced cylinder watches with keys.
Metal open faced cylinder keyless watches.
Metal double cased cylinder watches with keys.
Silver open faced cylinder watches with keys.
18 carat gold double cased keyless cylinder watches.

These watches will be sold in small lots to suit all purchasers, and will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Hope Hall, Mazagon, next to Hancock Bridge, the valuable teak and blackwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glassware, best plated ware one beautiful sweet-toned upright grand (ebony polished) trichard (system Steinway) by Soundy and Co., one D. B. gun in case, Persian carpets, handsome pictures, Hinks lamps, &c., the property of H. V. FAULCONER, Esq., proceeding to Madras.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, December 2, 1892.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE.

VISITORS' BOOKS of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY HARRIS will be PLACED DAILY (except on Sundays) at the NEW SECRETARIAT, as well as at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, between 10 a.m and 6 p.m., from 2nd December, 1892.

By Order,
E. H. COX, Captain,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.

Bella Vista : Mahableshwar, 30th Nov., 1892.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

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MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

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C. D' Visite......	0 3	0 4	10 by 8	0 8	0 10
Cabinet.........	0 4	0 6	12 by 10......	1 0	1 4
½ by 6½	0 6	0 8	15 by 12......	1 8	1 12

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 1.

THE price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. in London yesterday, at 39¼d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were unchanged at £66; and, in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent dearer, at 85¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88 dollars. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan in London remained at 97½ and 109¼, respectively. The market rate of discount was unaltered, at 2⅜ per cent. on short London Bills; but on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper it was put down ⅛ to 2½ per cent. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay *viâ* the Canal, was 1s. higher at 10s. 6d. per ton; French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. lower, at 99¼. Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·14½.

All the usual weekly biddings for Council Bills yesterday, 33¼ lakhs (of which Bombay received only a quarter of a lakh, and Calcutta the rest) were allotted out of the 40 lakhs offered, at 1s. 3 1-32d.; and 1½ lakh of Wire Transfers in Calcutta and a lakh on Madras were allotted at the same rate, which is 1-16d. above the previous Wednesday's allotment rate, though the same as was afterwards obtained for extra sales of Bills. Yesterday extra allotments to the amount of 4½ lakhs on Calcutta, and ¼ lakh on Bombay were made at the above rate. It is announced that 45 lakhs will be offered next week. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate by 1-16d., making it 1s. 2⅝d., at 30 days' sight.

The Wheat Market was quiet at a decline of ½d. per cental, both in No. 1 soft White and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 4½d. and 6s. 2½d. per cental, Ex-Quay, respectively. The Linseed Market is called flat, but no fresh quotations have been wired by Reuter for Bombay Seed.

Cotton in Liverpool closed with a firmer feeling last evening, Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 500 East Indians. The price of spot Americans remained at 5⅛d. per lb.; but Arrivals recovered 1-16d. of their previous fall, the extreme quotations being 5 3-32d. for November-December deliveries, and 5 15-64d. for March-April. Surats were unchanged in value. The day's Imports were 19,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

There was but little change in the New York Cotton Market yesterday, the price of ready Mid-Uplands having remained at 9 15-16, while February Futures were 2 points higher, at 9·70 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 41,000 bales; and the total figures for this season, so far, compare, as undernoted, with those for the corresponding period in the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	41,000	39,000	26,000
Four days' do	172,000	198,000	168,000
Since 1st Sept.	......	......	......

There has been no improvement in demand in our local Cotton market to-day from either quarter, and the feeling has been quiet, but no further movement has taken place in prices. The reported business has been confined to the purchase of 300 bales of new Khangaum, at Rs. 229-30; and 75 bales of old Khangaum at Rs. 205, by exporters; and 200 bales of new Dhulia, by the Mills, at Rs. 209¼ per candy.

To-day's telegrams from the different Cotton centres on the mofussil report no change from the favourable position of the crop at the beginning of the week, the only additional intelligence being that, at Bellary, the crop was excellent; and that at Veerumgaum the plants were healthy.

WHEAT.—The purchase of this staple is unchanged, a small export business being done in a quiet market, while prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS.—A decline of half to one anna has taken place to-day in the price of *Linseed* and *Rape Seed* in a quiet market, and with little doing by shippers, but other descriptions are unchanged in value. We now quote

Linseed ....Rs. 7-11-0 to Rs. 7-13-6 per cwt.
Rape Seed, Yellow Gujerat, ,, 7-8-0
Do. do. Cawnpore...... ,, 6-15-0 to 7-2-0
Do. do. Red —......... ,, 6-8-0 to 6-10-0

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,694	bales.
Wheat	26,477	cwts.
Linseed..........................	6,481	,,
Rapeseed	5,987	,,
Gingelly	14,348	,,
Groundnuts.......................	663	,,
Rice	5,547	,,

FREIGHTS are dull. Tonnage has been offering at yesterday's rates, but there are few takers except at a further reduction.

EXCHANGE opened steady again at 1s. 3d. both for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, for December, at 1s. 3 1-32d. for January-February Telegraphic; and 1s. 3 1-16d. for later Transfer, at which rates a moderate business has been reported. For three months' sight Credits, the rates have been 1s. 3 3-16d. for the mail; 1s. 3 7-32d. for December delivery; and 1s. 3¼d. for next year, at which also we have heard of a little being done; but the aggregate amount of business both ways to-day has been small, and the market closed quiet and steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ......1s. 3d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ....1s. 3d.		,,
Do. 3 months' sight ......1s. 3 1-16d.		,,
Credits do. ......1s. 3 3-16d. to 7-32d.		,,
France 3 do. ......1·60.		,,

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 23rd Nov., 1892 ..	Rs.	62,25,000
Add—Silver received during the week	,,	88,000
	Rs.	63,13,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	,,	3,01,000
	Rs.	60,12,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals.........	,,	81,000
	Rs.	60,93,000
Last week	,,	62,73,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER, as usual after the monthly settlement, has been quiet; but the market has been steady at a decline of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. from last evening's quotations, closing rates this evening being 106⅜ for Money, and 106 1-16 for the early January account; with 102, nominal, still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have remained quiet in tone, with but a slight inquiry for any Scrip; and quotations generally are unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes................................	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66
Bar Silver	39¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.

Turkish route right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 30.

10 p.m. – – – – – – – – – – – 74·6

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1.

6 a.m. – – – – – – – – – – – 71·3
10 a.m. – – – – – – – – – – – 76·8
2 p.m. – – – – – – – – – – – 83·1
4 p.m. – – – – – – – – – – – 81·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

DUNNETT—November 3, at Argyle Crescent, Portobello, Scotland, through an accident, Alexander Black, the dearly loved son of M. A. and A. B. Dunnett, of Bombay, aged 8 years and 6 months, deeply regretted.—All friends please accept of this intimation.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LUCK—HOGHTON—November 22, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. Yorke Browne, Wilfrid Henry Luck, Bombay Police, to Annie Rose, daughter of the late W. A. Hoghton, Esq.

DEATH.

SWEETING—November 30, at the E. G. Hospital, Thomas Sweeting, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue, aged 44 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MILWARD—November 23, at Agra, N.-W. P., the wife of Surgeon-Major E. O. Milward, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.

SHEARER—November 23, at Jullundur, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Shearer, M. B., 27th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LAWRENCE—BARNARD—November 28, at Davidson Street Chapel, Madras, by the Rev. M. Phillips, L. M. S., Rev. W. J. Lawrence, London Mission, Bangalore, to Ada Mary, daughter of the late William Barnard, Esq., of Wood Green, London.

DEATHS.

EDWARDS—November 25, at New Town, Cuddalore, Arthur Henry Edwards, Salt and Abkari Department, aged 27 years and 10 months.

NEWHOUSE—November 27, at 21, British India Street, Henry James Newhouse, of Kotchandpur, aged 47 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1892.

THE long-deferred announcement of the name of Lord Roberts' successor in the supreme command of the Indian forces has at length been made. Her Majesty has approved of the appointment of General Sir George White to that high and responsible position. It may be said without in any way derogating from the qualification of other distinguished officers, who were freely spoken of in this connection, that a better selection could not have been made. Sir George White has been from the first on the limited list of among five or six men amongst whom the successor of the present Commander-in-Chief must ultimately be found. The sole doubt as to the possibility of the chance falling on him arose from the fact that he is the junior of nearly all whose names were bracketted with his as the most likely to be chosen. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1887, while Sir Evelyn Wood was Major-General in 1881, Sir George Greaves in 1882, Sir Redvers Buller in 1884. Sir George joined the Army in 1853 at the age of eighteen, and served in the 27th regiment on the North-West frontier during the Mutiny. He was conspicuous for gallantry in the Afghan war of 1879-80, when he served with the 92nd Highlanders. At the battle of Charasiab he led two companies against an entrenched position held by a force of the enemy outnumbering his own by eight to one. His men were exhausted by climbing the height; he took a rifle and went on alone, shot the leader of the enemy, which so intimidated the rest that they fled down the hill, and the position was taken. For this gallant exploit he received the Victoria Cross. Mr. Hensman described this exploit as the most gallant feat of the day. Major White, not wishing to expose his Highlanders to the fire of some Afghans, posted above the sungar, made them lie down among the rocks, and taking a rifle and a few cartridges proceeded to stalk the Afghans who were on the elevation. He kept himself concealed by the irregularities of the ground until he got in their rear and then rising up suddenly fired upon them. Imagining that he was followed by his men the Afghan skirmishers turned and fled; one who stopped to fire at Major White missed his aim, and was himself shot through the head, this hastened the flight of the others, and the Afghans in the sungar thinking they were attacked fled also, and the entrenchment was won without loss. "The hill is called White's Hill in memory of his gallantry," wrote Mr. Hensman, Major White and his men captured six Armstrong guns in the open ground below the hills. Two Victoria Crosses were gallantly earned that day, and nearly in the same way. One of the 72nd Highlanders, Private MacMahon, almost-single handed scaled a hill on the crest of which was a sungar filled with armed men. He loaded and fired as he went, and his example incited two or three Ghurkas to follow him. He finally leaped into the sungar; the defenders took to flight, and were shot down as they ran. Yet the Pathan is an ugly customer in single combat, or when he charges Ghazi fashion, "knife" in hand. But he is not equal in coolness and daring to the British soldier—or a British officer who is destined to be Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Army in India. Major White accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts on the famous march to Kandahar. At the battle of Kandahar he led the final charge against the enemy who was holding a strong position supported by two guns. He rode straight for the position, and when within a few yards of it, seeing the two guns he dashed forward and secured one, and the enemy soon afterwards retired. He was mentioned in despatches, received the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and the C. B. He saw service in the Soudan in the Nile Expedition under Lord Wolseley, and acted in the latter part of the Campaign as Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-Master General. His principal work was in Upper Burma in 1885-87, where he at first commanded a division of the Madras Army, and afterwards was in chief command. He received the thanks of Government and of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the K.C.B., and was promoted to the rank of Major-General for distinguished service in the field. Those who know him well are of opinion that he will prove a worthy successor of Lord Roberts, whose countrymen he is, and in many respects—conspicuously in personal daring—he resembles. He understands men, and possesses the organising faculty with the still rarer qualities which fit men for high command. While rejoicing in the excitement of battle Sir George White possesses eminently that calmness of judgment, which Arthur Wellesley and Sir Charles Napier knew so well how to combine with what are wrongly supposed to be the more soldierly qualities of energy and courage.

THE appointment of Mr. Gerald Portal to examine and report upon the position in Uganda may be accepted as sufficient guarantee that a thoroughly searching investigation will be conducted and a reliable report submitted. Mr. Portal since his transfer to Zanzibar has displayed great activity and marked ability, and besides is ready to start without delay. All that we know of Uganda dates from Speke's expedition in 1863. But our information was remarkably limited until Stanley wrote his narrative "Through the Dark Continent," and recommended Uganda as a likely field for missionary enterprise. King Mtesa having shown some interest in a chapter of the Bible which the great explorer read to him. Eight English missionaries went out to the country—of which Mtesa was then ruler—within a few months of Stanley's return. Then Lieutenant Smith and Mr. C. T. Wilson, a missionary, travelled to Mtesa's settlement, and were killed by a native chieftain immediately after their arrival. But through Dr. Mackay, who went out in 1878, we were put into more or less direct communication with the country, and the missionaries were really the pioneers of progress in the country. A year later five French priests, members of the Society of "Notre Dame d'Afrique" arrived in the country and King Mtesa becoming arbitrary and captious, a series of massacres ensued. Mwanga, his son and successor, was even more brutal than his father. The murder of Bishop Hannington, four years ago, led to the dethronement of Mwanga. Two of Mwanga's brothers reigned in succession, but eventually he was restored. Dr. Mackay died not quite two years ago, and one of Mwanga's first acts was to enter into a political treaty with Dr. Carl Peters, then a recognised German emissary. But in the meantime the Anglo-German agreement regarding East African territory had been ratified, and the Peters Treaty was annulled. The East African Company was not successful in its attempts to come to any agreement with Mwanga, who was "everything by turns and nothing long" and a series of feuds between Protestants, Catholics, and Mahomedans began, which Captain Lugard, after great difficulty, quelled he will doubtless find in the country itself. This had no sooner been done than we were startled by the announcement that the Imperial British East African Company intended to abandon Uganda, which was equivalent to handing over the territory to slave-traders whom the native Government was no longer in a position to restrain. The Company will withdraw early next year, and then the British Government may and probably will take its place. The data on which Mr. Portal is to advise the Government as to how best to carry on the administration are with the help of two Maxim guns. There has been much controversy of late as to the condition of opposing factions.

The mere choice of Mr. Gerald Portal to proceed to Uganda and report on the situation there may be regarded as an indication that the Government is not indisposed towards the policy of holding on to that region. Mr. Portal was quoted quite recently by the advocates of the retention of Uganda as declaring that evacuation would involve a repetition of all the horrors that accompanied the evacuation or rather the attempted evacuation of the Soudan. If that was Mr. Portal's opinion before visiting the country, it is likely to be strengthened rather than weakened by personal communication on the spot with the representatives of the East African Company, and with the members of the Catholic Mission, who while denouncing the action of Captain Lugard and Captain Williams, regard the prospect of evacuation with dismay. What the bewildered King Mwanga may advise or ask it is difficult to conceive. He has by this time doubtless had quite enough of Catholic and Protestant Missionaries, but he would not be a whit better off if he were left to deal single-handed with the Mohammedans on the north. His kingdom, which for an African State had been compact and tolerably well, able to take care of itself, is now torn to pieces by warring factions, and he must be sorely puzzled as to whether it is safer to revert to his ancestral fetishes or remain a Christian, or turn Mussulman. There can be little doubt that he must now be in a frame of mind that would make him willing to do either for the chance of a quiet life. Probably Mr. Portal's report to Lord Rosebery on the political situation on the eastern shore of the Victoria Nyanza will be drawn up without consulting the King of the country. A legal difficulty might arise if His Majesty were civilised enough to consult Mr. Inverarity as to the obligations to himself and his country incurred by the Company. Captain Lugard expressly informed him that the Company had come to stay, and would afford king and people protection against all their enemies if he on his part agreed to the conditions imposed by the gallant Captain in the name of the Company—which His Majesty did. The Company is now going to clear out in March next. There has been surely abundant material for protracted legal proceedings, either in the Consular Court at Zanzibar or in the Bombay High Court. An interesting question of law would arise at the outset as to whether King Mwanga, became a British subject by virtue of his signing away his sovereign independence to the Company.

THE Government of the North-West Provinces, in a Resolution issued in the official *Gazette*, disposes of the outcry which was raised some time ago regarding the Hurdwar Fair. A semi-illiterate people whose desire for pecuniary gain outweighed anxiety for their own health, raised a terrible uproar. The Local Government decided in the interest of the pilgrims and those with whom they would subsequently come in contact, to prohibit the holding of the great fair, as the district in which it was to be held was cholera-stricken. The sympathy of the public of other centres was asked, and telegrams representing the grievances of pilgrims were sent to many newspapers, to ourselves among the number. Charges of cruelty and harshness in the dispersal of the pilgrims were freely made, and it was deemed desirable by the Lieutenant-Governor that a public investigation should be held. This was accordingly ordered, and not less than a hundred and ninety-three witnesses were examined. Long before the enquiry was at an end, however, it was urged that it had better be closed for fear of offending the susceptibilities of a certain class of Hindus, who believed themselves aggrieved. But allegations having been made against various officials, His Honour could not accept the suggestion, and instructed the commissioners to proceed with their investigation. At the end of six weeks the commission presented its report; the effect of which was that the whole of the serious allegations were untrue and the one or two minor ones "not proven." The commissioners were convinced that the majority of the witnesses had been drilled in the depositions they made. Their testimony was in many instances concerted, learnt by heart, and repeated from memory. Of a hundred and sixty-three witnesses called in support of the allegations, all but seven were priests, religious mendicants, or shopkeepers individually interested in the holding of the fair. The "eye-witnesses" are described as "persons whose yearly incomes had been very sensibly diminished owing to the closing of the fair, and who apparently feared that they might suffer further loss in future years if the orders on the present occasion remained unquestioned." There is, however, a flavour of mercy in the Lieutenant-Governor's condemnation of these perverters of the truth. His Honour expressed himself willing to believe that religious zeal rather than a desire to injure the officials who protected them from the ravages of the fell disease was at the bottom of the misrepresentations so freely manufactured. The commission was composed of their co-religionists, and the finding may, therefore, be accepted as eminently satisfactory and quite conclusive.

THE Committee of Inquiry into the validity of M. Delahaye's charge of wholesale corruption appears to have already obtained a clue to portentous information which, if verified, may lead to the wrecking of a good many political reputations. It is said that "suspicious" cheques have been traced which appear to indicate that money to the enormous amount of £160,000 was expended by the Directors for corrupt purposes. We may well pause before giving even provisional credence to the addendum that the four millions of francs, said to be traced, are only a fraction of the total sum used for the purchase of "ministers, deputies, bankers, and journals," as M. Delahaye expressed it when casting his ample and comprehensive net. If this hideous scandal be brought home to the present *classe dirigeante* in France, Leo XIII. will probably think that he despaired too soon of the possibility of a monarchical reaction in France. Nothing that happened or was even alleged to have happened under the Second Empire, equalled the immense turpitude shadowed forth by this Boulangist deputy, and to a certain extent at least sustained by the investigations of the Committee. The way in which the latter-day French entrepreneurs lavish millions in bribery is magnificent, but it is not business. It is not the way to pierce an Isthmus.

ANOTHER member of the new Parliament has been unseated on account of undue influence—Mr. Patrick Fullam, the Nationalist representative of South Meath. Mr. Fullam, who came among the electors as a man of the people, who had "tilled the soil of Meath, as his father had before him," defeated Mr. Dalton, the Parnellite candidate, by a majority of eighty-three. Mr. Fullam had served as High Sheriff of Drogheda and as Vice-Chairman of the Local Board of Guardians. He had long associated himself with the interests of the working men of Meath, and moved the Board with which he is connected to build some three hundred cottages for the use of poor people, each having a plot of ground attached to it. Mr. Fullam was perhaps the best representative South Meath could have had, for it was so decidedly a Nationalist stronghold that at previous elections there was no opposition. Mr. J. J. Dalton, the Parnellite nominee, will doubtless take Mr. Fullam's seat, and thus raise the Parnellite party in the House of Commons to ten.

WE hear that the Madras Tramway Company expects to begin work without further delay: the requisite capital being practically subscribed. Mr. H. V. Faulconer, the Superintending Engineer of the Bombay Tramway Company, who has had the benefit of ten years' service in this city has been appointed manager and Chief Engineer of the Madras Tramway system, and takes up his duties on January 1.

COLONEL C. A. CUNNINGHAM, S.C., has been appointed Secretary to Government in the Military, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments with the local rank of Brigadier-General in succession to Lieutenant-General B. H. Pottinger, R.A., whose tenure of appointment will expire on Monday week.

THE sentence of three months' imprisonment passed on Hormarjee Ardasir Hormarjee, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, terminated on Wednesday morning, when the insolvent was released from the Criminal Side of the jail—only to be arrested, a few minutes later, under a warrant issued by the Agra Bank, at whose instance he will now be confined on the Civil Side for a period of six months.

THE Rev H. W. Griffith, M.A., has been appointed Chaplain of Karachee.

MR. T. B. KIRKHAM has been granted privilege leave for a month and twenty days.

MR. P. C. CADELL, C.S., is to do duty as Assistant Collector of Khandesh.

MR. P. C. H. SNOW, C.S., on return from leave, is to Act as Collector and District Magistrate of Ratnagiri. Mr. A. Cumine, C.S., on relief by Mr. Snow, is to act as Collector and District Magistrate of Khandesh.

THE distribution of prizes to the successful students of St. Mary's College, Mazagon, passed off very successfully yesterday evening. A further report will appear to-morrow.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending November 29, was 473, giving a death-rate of 28·66 per annum per thousand as against 25·12 the corresponding period of last year, and 24·90 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 114, died from fevers; 4, measles; 72, phthisis; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 38, diseases of the nervous system; 106, affections of the respiratory organs; 19, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 20, still-born; 45, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 36; Brahmin, 22; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 214; Hindu outcaste, 40; Musalman, 111; Parsee, 19; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 2; European, 2; and Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 323 as against 303 the corresponding period of last year, and 337 the average over the past five years.

LEOPARDS are about again in Kulu, two large ones have been shot recently and brought into the tehsil, whilst three others were seen playing together on a hillside above Nagar. The leopards in north Mundi seem to be fond of beef as they have killed several cows and calves lately, but the luckless Mundi zemindars are unable, so a correspondent asserts, to defend their cattle, all firing of guns in the Mundi State having been prohibited *sine die* under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

THE revenue in Mauritius during 1892 was estimated at Rs. 7,392,631, and the expenditure at Rs. 7,766,555. Up to the 30th Sept., however, the customs, the railway and inland revenue returns showed a falling off which aroused apprehensions that the deficit at the end of the current year will be Rs. 5,76,585. Still, that general revenue of the colony is keeping up well considering all adverse circumstances, and this large deficit may be reduced during the last quarter of the year.

THE coroner for the Southern Division of Surrey has held an inquest at Upper Tooting on the bodies of Alexander Paul Emile Edouard Maniere, age 70 years, a solicitor, and Eveline Maniere, his daughter, aged 40 years. John Webster, of Streatham, an accountant, stated that he had known Maniere 50 years. He was brought up in Dieppe as a Jesuit and taught in one of the schools there. He was born in India. Deceased had been in practice about 40 years, and had retired about ten years, having lost all his money in business. He had met Maniere in the City in a deplorable state. William Harding, a furniture dealer, said that he entered into possession of the deceased's premises on Saturday, the 22nd ultimo. There was no furniture worth taking. An arrangement was come to, and by appointment witness called at 11 o'clock next day, but could get no answer. The next day he called again, and, with the assistance of a neighbour, got round to the back and looked through the window, when he saw deceased and his daughter lying on the bed, apparently dead. They had suffocated themselves with charcoal. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR GUILDFORD MOLESWORTH ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.

Sir Guildford Molesworth, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent here, expresses his concurrence with the views set forth by Archbishop Walsh in his recent letter.

The Irish difficulty, he said, is largely due to the appreciation of gold compelling farmers to earn more in order to pay their rents. In conclusion Sir Guildford stated that bimetallism is the only remedy for the social and commercial evils from which the whole Empire is suffering. It would immediately relieve Indian finance and thus enable a reduction of taxation to be effected.

THE COMMISSIONER FOR UGANDA.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Government has appointed Mr. Gerald Portal as the special Commissioner who is to be despatched to Uganda to report on the situation there.

THE STRANDING OF THE HOWE.

The court-martial held on Captain Alexander P. Hastings and Commander David L. Dickson, in connection with the stranding of the Howe at Ferrol, has fully acquitted both officers, because the rock on which the ship struck was not marked on the chart.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

Mr. Patrick Fullam, the Anti-Parnellite member for South Meath, has been unseated for undue influence that was brought to bear on the voters by the priests.

DISASTROUS COLLISION AT SEA.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Advices have been received of a serious collision that has taken place off Jyo between the Japanese man-of-war Chishima and the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Ravenna, in which the former sank, seventy of those on board being drowned, the Ravenna was badly damaged, and her passengers had to be transferred to another steamer.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda started to-day for Brussels *en route* for India.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

The Committee of Enquiry into the Panama Canal Scandal have traced a lot of suspicious cheques, amounting in all to four million francs, and this is believed to be a mere fraction of the total sum expended by the Directors in corruption.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.

It is believed that the majority of the Committee of the Conference approve of Mr. Rothschild's proposal with certain important changes which include a reduction in the term of purchases of silver to three years instead of five.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, with the homeward Indian mails of the 26th ultimo, arrived at Aden, at 6-30 a.m., to-day.

THE RANGOON ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 1.

Over a hundred sat down at the St. Andrew's dinner here last night.

General Stewart was in the chair, and there was a number of guests, amongst them being Mr. Fryer, the officiating Chief Commissioner.

CALCUTTA PORT DUES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

A notification, published by the Bengal Government, announces that from the 1st of January a special toll of four annas per ton will be levied on all miscellaneous cargo entering the port in order to cover the increased expenditure of the Port Commissioners. Export coal will be charged two annas per ton, but bunker coal will be free.

AFFAIRS AT CHITRAL.

NIZAM-UL-MULK'S ASPIRATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

A fresh revolution is imminent at Chitral. It appears that Nizam-ul-Mulk, who was Governor of Yasin when Aman-ul-Mulk died, and was driven out when Afzul made a bold stroke, which won him the Mehtarship, crossed the frontier a few days ago, and is said to have been joined by a force of many hundreds, sent by Sher Afzul, to seize Yasin. He is now reported to be marching on Mastuj, and is expected to capture Chitral immediately. Meanwhile a small force from Gilgit has arrived at Gupies, two marches beyond the frontier, covering the Yasin, Gilgit, and Ishkuman Valleys. The object is to ensure the safety of our Agent at Chitral; to put an end to anarachy in the country by moral pressure; and to be in a position to treat with whoever is Mehtar with authority, so as to prevent irruption of the Indus Valley tribes.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

The cricket match between the Presidency and Lord Hawke's team commenced to-day, with the ground still in good order and the weather favourable. Lord Hawke won the toss and elected to bat. The score was as follows :—

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

First Innings.

Hawke, c Boome, b Sewell	19
C. W. Wright, c Sewell, b Reynolds	3
Gibson, run out	6
Vernon, c King, b Sewell	22
Jackson, b Boome	10
Hornsby, b Sewell	5
Hill, not out	30
Robinson, c Arbuthnot, b Boome	12
Foljambe, not out	10
Maclean, b Sewell	3
Heseltine, c Macfarlane, b Boome	1
Extras	4
Total	126

THE PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.

Wedderburn, b Jackson	0
Ainslie, b Jackson	16
Reynolds, run out	34
MacFarlane, b Jackson	16
Arbuthnot, c Vernon, b Gibson	3
Pte Bagwell, not out	2
Extras	18
Total	89

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Dec. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin (extra) left here at 3 p. m. to-day, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 7 a. m., on Wednesday.

SUEZ, Nov. 30.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee from Bombay, arrived here, this morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The "Howe" officers have been acquitted by the Court-martial of all blame.

Mr. Fullam, M.P. for South Meath, has been unseated on petition.

Mr. Rothschild's proposal concerning currency is believed to be generally acceptable to the delegates at the Monetary Conference.

The Commander-in-Chief and party arrived at Mian Mir on Wednesday, his Excellency having held an inspection of the troops at Nowshera on Friday, *en route* from Peshawur. The Commander-in-Chief inspected the hospitals, and next morning rode out to Mahmood Buti, and witnessed a field-day. The scheme of work was a combined attack on two villages, Mahmood Buti and Lukodeer, which lie six miles north of Mian Mir. They were held by a skeleton enemy, representing one brigade of infantry, with one field battery and two squadrons of cavalry, attack being made by a first brigade moving from Mian Mir, and a second brigade which is encamped at Chubul, and moved from that place. The first brigade, under the command of Colonel Lydiard, consisted of three squadrons, 16th Bengal Cavalry, the 39th and 65th Field Batteries, the 20th Punjab Infantry, the 34th Pioneers, one battalion from the Kapurthala and another from the Bhawalpur Imperial Service Troops, and a detachment of Faridpore troops. When the attack had been delivered and the manœuvres completed, the separate brigades were drawn up, and the Commander-in-Chief inspected them.

A suggestion has been made by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Price, Senior Physician of the Madras General Hospital, to the Jail Department for the utilization of a portion of the People's Park as a dairy farm to be worked by convict labour from the Madras Penitentiary, for the supply of milk and other dairy produce to the General Hospital. The Inspector-General of Jails and the Superintendent of H. M.'S. Penitentiary have approved of the suggestion. The Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras and the President of the Madras Municipality have not yet, so far as is known, given their opinion.

A curious comparison is made, in a Resolution on the Administration Report of the Patna Division, between the number of patients treated at the dispensaries on the one hand and the school-going population on the other. The Resolution complains that "poor as the attendance at our dispensaries is, it enormously exceeds the attendance at our schools. There were about 444,000 out-door patients for the ailments of the body, against about 160,000 seekers of health for the mind." The total of 160,000 school-going children is undoubtedly very low, and Sir Charles Elliott is justified in pointing out that when so much is done for the Biharis it behoves the District Board and Municipality to exert themselves more vigorously in revising the educational standard. It is difficult, however, to imagine any ground of comparison between the attendance at the dispensaries and the school-going population. In any case the 444,000 outdoor patients appear to include all who attended a public dispensary during the year. The daily average was somewhat less than 3,000, giving a total attendance of about one million for the whole year. On the other hand, the aggregate attendance record on the 16,000 pupils may be estimated at considerably over fifty millions. If, therefore, comparison between these two sets of figures were possible, the advantage would obviously rest with the "seekers of health for the mind." The attendance at hospitals and dispensaries can, indeed, no more fitly be cited in connection with the educational problem than the well-established fact that "there's milestones on the road to Dover."

Mr. W. E. D'Arcy, of the Indian Forest Department, has prepared a series of valuable notes on the preparation of working plans, and these have been issued in bookform from the office of the Inspector-General. The immediate object of the work is to enable the agency of subordinate officers to be more largely utilised than hitherto in the collection of the data on which working plans are based. The only means, it is pointed out, whereby local governments have hitherto been enabled to secure a supply of forest produce for the use of the agricultural population has been by burdening forest lands with "rights" under settlements. In many instances, especially in Northern India, the Government has rendered itself helpless to prevent the destruction of forest property which it desires to preserve, and it is now recognised that the only means of avoiding mistakes of this kind in the future is to lay down a definite scheme for the management of each forest under a working plan. It has been the aim of the author in his "Notes" to render this little manual a simple and withal succinct guide to the compilation of working plans by subordinate officers.

From the 19th to the 25th instant, 1 European, 5 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 317 Hindus, and 36 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 376 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 353. The deaths are thus classified :—1 from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 3 from measles, 138 from fevers, 52 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhœa, and 165 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 43·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 40·6 per 1,000 per annum.

Colonel Ardagh, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, has arrived in Calcutta, on his return from leave.

The Khookies say that Captain Shakespere has a charmed life. Everyone of them have had a shot at him, but their bullets take no effect; so they intend giving up trying to shoot him and mean, if possible, to capture him and cut him up.

Mr. J. J. Chatterton, the Secretary of the Doveton College Committee, was at its last meeting elected a trustee of that Institution in the room of the late Dr. J. G. Conran. Mr. Chatterton, who has been for the past two years Secretary, has rendered such service gratuitously, and has thus saved the Institution about Rs. 1,500, apart from the income he has secured in the shape of donations and subscriptions by his successful appeals to past students, and those interested in the welfare of the College.

Casimir Hofmann writes from Winterfeld-street, Berlin, to the *Era*.

Sir,—Your Berlin correspondent has just handed me the "Strange Story of Josef Hofmann." I am exceedingly surprised to read it, and beg to be allowed to contradict the whole story. I am Prof. Hofmann, of Warsaw, the father, not the uncle, of Josef Hofmann, and it was I who was with him in America, and on his other travels. My son has been the whole year with me in Germany, and is at this moment in my house in Berlin. He has been studying since May with Anton Rubinstein, going from Berlin to Dresden every week for lessons.

The Collector of the Nilgiris recently found himself in a dilemma as to the classification of deer. A pet fawn proved such a nuisance to some of the residents that it was captured and sent to the cattle pound. But here a difficulty arose as to the fine to be imposed, as no mention is made of deer in the schedule of fines; but the pound-keeper, to solve the difficulty, levied a fine according to the scale laid down for sheep. Not satisfied with this procedure, the Collector referred the matter for the decision of the Board of Revenue, which has ruled that as deer are not included in the definition of "cattle" in the Cattle Trespass Act, the fine levied was illegal and should be refunded. When pet deer prove a nuisance to neighbours, the only remedy left to them now will be to take legal proceedings against the owner.

Though India has learnt to grow tea, she has not yet arrived at making her own tea boxes. Japan has to be indented upon, and the extent of the trade may be gathered from the fact that the leading firm engaged in it annually receives from the Japanese makers some 1,500,000 boxes. The official supplement of the *Indian Forester* says that the possibility of manufacturing tea boxes from Indian woods has recently occupied the attention of the Inspector-General of Forests. The requirements are that the boxes shall not be heavier or more expensive than the Japanese boxes, that the wood shall be sweet-smelling and free from taint, and that they shall be sold in Calcutta for not more than fourteen annas each. The wood is the chief difficulty, and special inquiries as to how far the forests under their charge are capable of meeting the planter's requirements have been addressed to the chief Forest officers of Assam, the Andamans, and the Pegu Circle, Burma. The former reports an abundance of suitable wood; Mr. Chester of the Andamans has sent sample boxes to Calcutta; and Mr. Carter reports from Burma that there are two common trees there which might possibly compete with the Japanese wood in the Indian market. So far, however, the Indian tea box has been a failure. Though cheaper than the Japanese box, the advantages of the latter have been found to more than compensate for any difference of cost.

The Government of India has forwarded to the Madras Government copies of a preliminary draft Bill to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, with Statement of Objects and Reasons, and has requested to be favoured with a provisional expression of the opinion of this Government on the amendments contained therein after consulting the High Court and Small Cause Court Judges and any other selected officers. An early reply has been asked for, as it is intended to introduce the Bill in the Viceregal Council at its first meeting in Calcutta about the third week in December.

In many of the south-western districts of Russia the wolves are this season showing unusual temerity in raiding sheepfolds and attacking not only horses and cattle, but stray wayfarers along the highways and bypaths traversing or skirting the forests. Recently a peasant on foot and a sievemaker driving a single horse tarantass were towards nightfall approaching the village of Pianje, near Dubno, when they were startled by the chase cry of a wolf pack in their rear. The peasant fled and reached the village in safety. The horse and tarantass, which had been some little distance behind the peasant, dashed into the village a few minutes later, but without their owner. The next morning the poor sievemaker's bones were found scattered about the spot where he had been attacked and dragged from the vehicle by his ravenous pursuers, whilst the unfortunate man's head was discovered, in a dreadfully mutilated condition, nearly half a mile away.

It is proposed to give a Fancy Dress Ball in aid of the funds of the Calcutta Women's Friendly Society. The funds of this Society are at a low ebb, and would again call attention to the excellent work it is doing. In addition to sewing work of all kinds, the work includes die-stamping, glove-cleaning, and type-writing. A Servants Registry has also been opened.

Mr. Sutherland Orr sustained a severe accident on Sunday, but he is now getting on very fairly well. He was riding accross to the Adyar from St. Thome, and got into some false ground, when his horse came down and rolled over him. As the horse was getting up, he struck out and caught Mr. Orr on the head, making a very nasty gash of about six inches long, completely laying open the skull. Mr. Orr managed somehow to find his way to Mr. Morgan's house, but only just in time, as he fainted immediately he arrived.

A contemporary hears from London that Colonel E. Napier, who formerly commanded the Carabineers and made it an unusally smart regiment has been given an important appointment in connection with the Yorkshire estates of the Duke of Devonshire.

Scientific drainage has unquestionably done much for the sanitation of Eastern cities; but, writes the Allahabad paper, it must not be supposed that when sewers have been built and pipes laid by hundreds of miles, everything necessary has been done. A careful watch must be kept on the underground channels which have been created in place of the open runnels of byegone days, or they also may become a source of danger to the public health. Calcutta is a city which furnishes an instance in point. Some few years ago there was an outcry raised as to the defective flushing of the sewers, and now the Municipality have to deal with what is described as the gradual but universal pollution of the subsoil and the atmosphere from the leakage of the pipes. Mr. Baldwin Latham, the expert who reported on the drainage system, was very emphatic on this point, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in reviewing the annual Municipal Reports, specially directs attention to the matter. Mr. Latham's conclusions, it appears, have been endorsed by the Health Officer and the Chairman of the Commissioners, and immediate action is necessary. Sir Charles Elliott recommends that further investigations should be carried out with a view to discovering how far the evil has spread. This, he thinks, can best be done by a series of experiments in various parts of the town, careful notes being recorded as to the nature of the pollution, the distance to which it extends, and to what cause it is due. Calcutta is built upon alluvial mud, as every school-boy knows, and the extensive contamination of its subsoil with sewage is therefore likely to have far worse results than is usually the case with cities founded upon a rock, like Bombay, or built on the seashore like Madras. The theory which finds most favour, is that the pollution is mainly due to the inadequate fitting of the joints in the sewers, though it is also suggested that exhalation may be in part responsible for the mischief. In any case the matter is one which urgently requires attention, and after the warning given by Mr. Latham no time is likely to be lost in instituting practical experiments. The health of Calcutta has improved so greatly since the introduction of a pure water-supply and scientific sewarage, that it would be a public misfortune if defects in the latter led to a fresh outbreak of epidemic disease.

In September last the Government of Madras submitted a claim to the Government of India for compensation, to the extent of Rs. 3,038, on account of wines and Mess stores belonging to the Officers' Mess at Fort White, Upper Burma, which were destroyed by fire on the night of the 31st December, 1891. At the same time the Government of Madras recommended that, if the claim for compensation were not sanctioned, an allowance amounting in all to about Rs. 780, at the rate of Rs. 10 for each officer present, up to a maximum of Rs. 150 monthly, might be granted for the period the Mess was in existence, with reference to the provisions of Article 775, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I. Part 1. The Government of India has replied, saying that compensation for losses of wines and Mess stores is inadmissible under rule. In view, however, of the circumstances under which the present loss occurred, the Government of India sanctions, as a very special case, not to be quoted as a precedent, the payment of an allowance under the conditions recommended, for the actual period the Mess existed, on the understanding that no similar allowance has already been drawn.

A series of "wine tastings" has been started at Melbourne in order to test the keeping capabilities of wines, the bulk of which are young. At the first tasting the samples tasted were almost entirely the young wines of the 1891 show, and the fine collection of wines competing at the last show will be submitted to the same test a year hence.

An application was made to Mr. Justice Stirling on the 11th November at the instance of Lady Kirby for a writ of attachment against Colonel North for alleged disobedience to an order of the Court directing him to verify an account by an affidavit. It appeared that Colonel North had not verified the account by a personal affidavit, but it had been done by his solicitors. Colonel North complained that he had been served with an order when at the head of his regiment, when standing on Eltham Station. An attempt was also made to serve him on the occasion of his daughter's wedding. The Judge expressed disapproval of this conduct, and gave Colonel North seven days in which to file the affidavit. He made no order as to costs.

Some miscreant has been going about Paris throwing vitriol on ladies' dresses. In no case does he appear to have injured any one, but for some time hardly a week has passed without a complaint being brought to the police of fine costumes irretrievably damaged. The latest victim is Mademoiselle Yvette Guilbert, the idol just now of that section of the Parisian population who frequent the music-halls. A rumour was started in consequence that the popular singer had been burned in the face by a rival, but she has written in answer to inquiries to say that she has simply been the object of a foolish practical joke by some evil-disposed person.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of this Society took place on Tuesday last, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie presiding.

THE LATE MR. W. E. HART.

Mr. N. S. Symons proposed, and Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie seconded, the following Resolution :—"That this meeting records with deep regret its sense of the great loss which the society has sustained through the death of one of its most valued members, Mr. W. E. Hart, and that a letter of condolence expressing the sympathy of the members be sent to Mrs. Hart."

Dr. Maconachie spoke of the great interest in the society taken by the late Mr. Hart, and of the numerous important papers which he had contributed to the journal, in conjunction with Mrs. Hart, from the time of its foundation.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

The following new members were duly elected :— H. H. Maharaja Scindia (Gwalior), Vety. Lieutenant A. C. Newsom (Bombay). Mr. P. Henry K. Lee (Mysore), Mr. G. E. Howse (Bombay), Surgeon-Major J. S. Wilkins (Bijapur), Mr. R. C. Lees (Bombay), Mr. F. D. Topham (Bijapur), Dr. Moreshwur Gopal Deshmukh (Bombay), Captain Frank Oswald (Aurangabad), Dr. Sadashiv Waman Kane (Bombay), Captain J. S. Nicholson (Mhow), Mr. Cawasjee D. Mahaluxmiwalla (Bombay), Mr. A. F. Woodburn, C.S. (Hyderabad, Sind), Mr. J. Bowen (Bombay), Lieutenant F. L. Vincent (Jacobabad), Surgeon-Captain J. Vaughan (Fyzabad), Mr. R. B. Booth, C.E. (Rajkote), Lieutenant F. T. Oldham, R. A. (Ahmednugar) and Captain Stanley Smith, R.A. (Bombay).

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

The Honorary Secretary then acknowledged the following contributions received since the last meeting :—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Snake (alive)	Zamenis diadema	Mr B W Blood
1 Black Buck's Head (Horns 25¼ inches).	Antelope cervicapra.	Col D Robertson
2 Palm Civets (alive).	Paradoxurus niger	Mrs Aston
3 Snakes	Tropidonotus stolatus. Tropidonotus plumbicolor. Dipsas trigonata	Mr J H Dickinson
1 Ground Thrush	Pitta brachyura	Mr P Clutterbuck
2 Badgers' Skulls and Skins.	Mellivora Indica	Do
2 Snakes	Tropidonotus piscator.	Mr C E Kane
1 Porcupine Fish	Diodon hystrix	Mr H M Chichgar
A large number of Butterflies and Beetles.	From Mysore	Mr Henry K Lee
1 Snake (alive)	Dipsas trigonata	Mr J Maclean
1 Tawny Eagle	Aquila vindhiana	Maj-Gen Anderson
1 Lizard (alive)	Hamidactylus, Sp.	Mr E A Bulkley
1 Woodpecker tobin	Species unknown	Mr W F Sinclair, C S
1 Snake	Dipsas trigonata	Dr Langley
A collection of rare Butterflies.	From Darjeeling	Dr E Harold Brown
1 Snake	Halys himalayanus.	Do
1 Elephant's Tooth	From Travancore	Mr W Gaye
2 Fœtal specimens of Bekri.	Tetraceros quadricornis.	Dr K R Kirtikar
2 Snakes	Typhlops acutus Oligodon subgriseus	Mr E H Aitken
1 Red Shank	Totanus calidris	Mr N Burrows
6 Snakes and several Bats, &c	From Matheran	Mr J A Betham
A collection of Butterflies.	Do.	Do
A collection of Stuffed Birds (mounted).	From Australia	Mrs Shewen
1 Skull of the Barbarusa.	Barbarus a alfurus.	Mr H M Phipson
4 Crimson-crowned Weaver Birds (alive).	Euplectes flammiceps.	Do
1 Dhaman	Ptyas mucosus	Dr Weir
A collection of Sea Shells.	From Karachi	Capt Townsend
1 White-breasted Water Hen (alive).	Erythera phœnicures.	Mr Symons
7 Eggs of the Snow Pheasant.	Tetraogallus himalayensis.	Mr J H Hurst
1 Python	Python molurus	Lieut Waller
1 Kingfisher	Alcedo sp	W F Sinclair, C S

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS FROM

Professor R. Oxenham, Mrs. Langley, Mr. J. Black, Major Orr, Mr. T. J. Scott, Mr. R. B. Smith, Dr. Baker, Mrs. Birdwood, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S., Mr. S. P. Leggett, Miss Prentice, Dr. Langley, Mr. B. W. Blood, Mr. E. A. Corke, Mr. P. J. Gomes, and Lord Colin Campbell.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The Flora of British India, Part XVIII., from Government of India.

The Victorian Naturalist, Vol. IX., Nos. 5 and 6, in exchange.

The Indian Forester for October and November, in exchange.

Le Monde des Plantes for October and November from Mon. Leveille.

The Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London for 1892, Parts II. and III., from Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C. S.

The Zoological Record for 1891, from Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C. S.

Les Memoires de la Societe Zoolozique de France, from 1891-92, in exchange.

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, Vol. IV., Part I., in exchange.

A Monograph of the Oriental Cicadidæ (Distant), Part VII., from Trustees of the Indian Museum.

Curiosities of Natural History (Buckland), 4 Vols., from Miss Phipson.

The Canadian Entomologist, No. 10, in exchange.

A large Photograph (framed) of a Python crushing a Monkey, from Mr. W. R. Woodrow.

A Steel Engraving of Charles Darwin, from Mr. H. M. Phipson.

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Vol. XVIII., in exchange.

Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society, Vol. IV., in exchange.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Mr. H. M. Phipson gave notice that at the next meeting he would propose that the following be added to the rules of the Society :—"Any member may, on payment of Rs. 150, become a Life Member of the Society, and will thereafter be exempt from any further subscriptions."

Mr. Phipson considered that it was of the utmost importance, for the permanent welfare of the Society, that a Reserve Fund should be formed, and he hoped that those members who were likely to remain in India for some time, and also those who wished to continue to receive the journal after they had left the country, would avail themselves of this rule.

THE BULBULS OF NORTH CACHAR.

The third part of Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker's series on the "Bulbuls of North Cachar" was also read and the sketches by the authors were much admired. The birds described in this part of the paper were the Himalayan Black Bulbul (*Hypsipetes Psaroides*) and the Bengal Red-Whiskered Bulbul (*otocompsa emeria*), an excellent illustration of which will appear in the next number of the journal.

THE POISONOUS PLANTS OF BOMBAY.

Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar read the third part of his paper on the above subject, which is now appearing in the Society's Journal, illustrated by means of coloured plates, executed in London, from sketches drawn from life by Mr. Isaac Benjamin, of the School of Art, Bombay. The particular plant referred to in this part of the series was *Pythonium Wallichianum* and specimens of it were exhibited. The bulb is exceedingly acrid, but the flower stalks are largely used as an article of food in the neighbourhood of Bombay. Unless they are boiled for a long time they are apt to cause violent irritation in the mouth and throat and consequently are generally eaten in conjunction with the fruit of the Kakad (*Garuga pinnata*), the acid quality of which counteracts the acrid properties of the flower stalks.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Kirtikar for his interesting paper was passed and the meeting ended.

THE WRECK OF THE BOKHARA.

The crew of the P. and O. s. s. Oriental will give an entertainment at the Novelty Theatre, on Thursday next, 8th December, in aid of the orphans and widows of the crew of the Bokhara, recently lost on the coast of Formosa.

The two volumes of M. Renan's History of Israel which remained to be published are now nearly ready for the press. One will be issued in March next, and the other—which closes the work—will see light at the end of 1893. Afterwards M. Renan's family and executors will collect the stray and scattered writings of the *savant* which have appeared in official reports or special periodicals, and these will also be published. Several historical documents will be united under the title of the "Reign of Philippe le Bel." M. Ary Renan is of opinion that some of the "Notes and Jottings" made by his father and put away in boxes and pigeon-holes contain remarkable discoveries destined to create a "sensation." Madame Renan and her son are, however, for the present chiefly interested in the publication of the "Memoirs" of the author of the "Vie de Jesus" which will not be issued for some time.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

The following notification was published in the *Government Gazette* last night :—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a levee at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Wednesday the 14th December 1892, at 4-30 p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the private entree are requested to leave their cards with the Aide-de-Camp at the main entrance of the New Secretariat on the occasion of the levee.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee, who have already been presented, are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each: one card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp-in-Waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levee, who have not already been presented, are requested to send their cards to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor at least three days before the date of the Levee.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress: European gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in a frock coat or dress coat, with white or coloured trousers and white or buff waistcoat.

Clergymen being University Graduates, and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status, should appear in such robes or gowns.

Officers, English and Native, are requested to pass his Excellency together by corps, the Native Officers to be presented by their Commanding Officers after the former have passed.

The carriages of gentlemen who have the Private entree will set down at the main entrance. All other carriages will set down at the north door and take up at the south door.

By Command,
F. W. Rhodes, Colonel,
Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor.
Military Secretary's Office, Government House,
Malabar Point, 1st December 1892.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Harris is timed to arrive at the Victoria Terminus, at 8-15 a.m., to-day. His Excellency will alight at the eastern platform, where a guard-of-honour will be drawn up to receive him. He will drive out of the station by the eastern gateway.

A HINDU PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As a citizen and rate-payer I strongly protest against the ill-advised action of some of the Parsee members of the Corporation in trying to insist on the appointment of a co-religionist of theirs to the post of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, in utter disregard of the claims of two of the most energetic and experienced Municipal officers to promotion in their department.

It does not improve matters but much the contrary to know that the candidate put forward to deprive others of promotion in their department, has received his own promotion under Government, and is drawing a good pension, and is retired under the age rule.

The task of canvassing votes for the Parsee candidate is going on most vigorously, and the agents of some of the wire-pullers are going from house to house begging for the election of their friend on the plea that a native should be preferred to a European, not because he is a better engineer; but because he is a native. It is much to be regretted that the election of the Executive Engineer should have been made a race-question, and the sooner the Hindu and Mahomedan members of the Corporation are made aware of the danger they are courting, the better it would be for the cause of local self-government.

Personally, I have nothing to say against Mr. Murzban. He may be as competent and brilliant as his friends in the Parsee papers have described him to be. But I fail to see the wisdom of appointing a gentleman who was once at the head of the Municipal Corporation to the subordinate and less dignified post of Executive Engineer.—Yours, &c.,

A HINDU CITIZEN.

Name and address are enclosed.

Dec. 1.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The first competition for the Coorla season took place on Thursday morning, 1st instant, at 200 and 300 yards. A very fair number were present, nearly all of whom entered for the season's aggregate money prizes, gold, silver and bronze medals. Some very good scores were made.

The Coorla Range has undergone some extensive alterations in order to meet the new requirements. Canvas targets, fitted on trolleys to run on rails are being erected throughout. There will be four 3rd, four 2nd, and two 1st class targets. Excepting that the markers appeared to scarcely understand what was required of them, consequently working rather slow, the targets were a decided success and were well appreciated.

The Committee hope to see a large number out on Monday next for the "Bunder Challenge Cup" competition, when both 3rd and 2nd class targets will be in use.

A smoking concert and distribution of monsoon season's prizes by Major H. A. Acworth, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, will be held on Tuesday evening at 9 p.m., at the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Head-quarters.

The following were the scores at the competition.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	30	29	59*
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	30	28	58
Gunner C H Butler, Bo Vol Arty	32	26	58
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	25	28	56
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	29	26	55
Gunner A Bond, Bo Vol Arty	29	26	55
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	28	26	54
Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	28	19	47
Cr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	19	21	40
Sergt A Monk, Bo Vol Rifles	21	14	35
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	11	21	32
Vol R Malvery, Bo Vol Rifles	13	15	28
Vol W J High, Bo Vol Rifles	16	2	18
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	18	Retired	18

*Handicapped 4 Points. Winner of Spoon.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lord Douglas Compton, 9th Lancers, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lord Wenlock.

Hony. Lieut. J. Cullen, Ordnance Department, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Dr. A. H. Deane has been appointed Hon. Surgeon of the 1st B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.

The services of Lieut. H. N. Roome, 7th Bombay Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Captain W. Quentin, S.C., and Hon. Lieut. E. P. Keane, Commissariat Department, have been permitted to return to duty.

Lieut. P. H. Smurthwaite, S.C., and Lieut. A. H. Bolton have been granted three months' leave of absence, on medical certificate.

Captain G. W. Mitchell, I.S.C., has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to India to spend the remainder of his leave.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army will leave Madras about the 2nd December for the Camp-of-Exercise near Secunderabad, and will return therefrom to Madras on or about the 20th idem. His Excellency will be accompanied by the Quartermaster-General, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, and an Aide-de-Camp.

The Governor-General in Council has authorised the introduction into the British Cavalry in India of the squadron system of organisation authorised in Army Order No. 37 of 1st March 1892 for the British Army, but the Accountant-General has omitted to state the date from which the order is to have effect in this country, though the Adjutant-General, we believe, has issued orders for it to have effect from the 1st October. The text of the order has just been published in an Army Circular.

On the first night of the meet of the Ghazipur Light Horse, at Benares, Captain Layton, the popular Adjutant, lost his Waler charger by colic, it was thought. In the morning the "dome," whose village is close to the Camp, carried off the body for the skin and meat, and got a couple of rupees for his trouble. A few hours afterwards Colonel Rivett-Carnac's favourite charger, the grand old Jumbo, well-known at many Camps, was taken ill, and died in great pain before evening. The Sergeant-Major and several others suggested poison. The "dome" did not get the body this time, and poor old Jumbo, whose death was regretted by all in Camp, was buried two fathoms deep. A *post-mortem* was made, and the necessary specimens sent by the Magistrate to the Chemical Examiner. Cattle poisoning is rife in this part of India, and as a horse's skin will fetch Rs. 5 besides the meat, and *bakhsheesh* to be obtained, the "dome" has certainly temptations. It seems not impossible that colic in some cases may be traceable to this cause.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

MR. NORTON'S DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 29.

Mr. Norton, continuing his address for the defense, said :—What I submit to be a fact is that it is more likely that Exhibit 20 was taken after 1873 than Exhibit 19, because the former looks like the picture of a girl of 19 or 21, and obviously the other picture is that of a girl not taken in 1873 but five years earlier. As to the girl's age there is also a two-fold sort of evidence; there is the baptismal certificate, Exhibit 18.

Mr. Rudra : It must be proved.

Mr. Norton : It is too late now. It was allowed to go on the records without objection, and you allowed me to dispense with technical proof, but if your Worship has any doubt about it and you hold there is not sufficient proof, or the exhibition of the certificate does not absolve me from giving further evidence, it will be easily done by sending a Commission to Calcutta. The certificate proves that Gertrude Donnelley was born in 1854, on the 3rd of June, and that she was, therefore, in her twentieth year when she put herself down in the marriage contract as fifteen. In addition to that we have the evidence of Mrs. Gill who was her companion at Col. Abbott's School. With regard to the evidence of Mrs. Gill it stands on a pedestal of its own, clear from all moral reflection, and it is not suggested even by Mr. Lincoln that anything could be said against Mrs. Gill, and the story of the way she was discovered and brought into Court. I may as well tell you I shall close my case by calling Mr. Edgelow, last of all, because his evidence becomes necessary to repel these statements that witnesses have been tampered with by the defence. That they have been tampered with by the prosecution I heartily agree, but that we in any way either directly or indirectly, of our own knowledge or consent, permitted any tampering with witnesses is a point upon which Mr. Edgelow will speak and deny that we did so, or that we spent money like water, I only wish we could. In proof of the *bona-fides* of the advisers for the defence, there is one fact which I should like to state. Sajit Beg is a young man, and did a very foolish thing. The men Ooran and Owen were got to sign statements in perfect good faith, and believing they were entitled to do so, Sajit Beg gave them remuneration for so signing. It came to our knowledge that these men had received money, and we at once declined to call them. Is it then to be thrown in our teeth that we tried to use corrupt witnesses, but does it not rather redound to our credit and show that we have done our best to keep the records clear from all imputations of wrong. I don't impute anything more to Sajit Beg than foolishness. He is a young man, and considered he was doing right. Mr. Edgelow instructs me that the true facts are that it was discovered that these two persons could give evidence and they said they would not go to Mr. Edgelow unless they were paid to speak the truth. Sajit Beg then paid the money, and the men were taken to Mr. Edgelow and they made their statements. At that time Mr. Edgelow did not know that they had been paid, and when it was discovered the evidence was not made use of. I do not put this upon the pedestal that Mehdi Hassan did that it is quite right and honourable to promise money for statements which you never intend to pay. I admit that we did pay money to these witnesses, but mark the difference, we did not use the statement whilst Mehdi Hassan has used the statements and not paid the money. With regard to the inference we are entitled to draw to support my statement, even on the prosecution's case. I say there is sufficient testimony to enable me almost to dispense with the defence with regard to the allegation of bribery. The evidence stands thus: Mehdi Hassan has bribed Braganza, Archer, and Mrs. Rostan, and has attempted to bribe Lauchlin. He has probably bribed Grant, a Lucknow witness, and certainly he has subsidized Tommy Fanthum and got at Pundit Ruthenath, an official of the High Court of Allahabad, who has left the quiet walk of his duties at the High Court in Allahabad and gone to Lucknow as a conspirator trying to corrupt our witnesses. I shall pay some attention to this gentleman at some future date. Lauchlin will state how Tommy Fanthum, an official in the post office at Lucknow, tried to subsidise Lauchlin, and in my very presence. Whilst I was in the post office, Tommy Fanthum leaning across the counter, committed himself to this state of things. Lauchlin asked about their money, and said "is it coming or not?" Fanthum in reply said "it is coming to-night." I should here like to make this declaration so far as I am concerned. It has been said to me directly and indirectly that I have exceeded my position by putting myself in communication with my own witnesses. I say it is not only the privilege of counsel, but the duty of counsel, more particularly when he has not got an attorney or vakil to help him, to examine every witness before he is put into the witness-box, and if I did not do so I would be guilty of a dereliction of duty, and so far from being ashamed of what I have done, I am glad I have taken the precaution not to call anyone who would not speak the truth. Braganza made a statement to us and within ten days he had made another statement to the other side. He was approached with a bribe—if we believe Mehdi Hassan he has not got it, for Mehdi Hassan is a man who delights in cheating his witnesses out of their rewards—and he has signed a statement which is an endeavour to make him resile from the statement he made to Mr. Edgelow. As a matter of fact that statement does not touch the case, but even if it did, what the other side does not seem to realize is that if the first statement of Braganza, Archer, and Mrs. Rostan are to be swept off the records, these people will be most felicitous and beautiful specimens, and living instances of the conduct adopted by Mehdi Hassan. Instead of strengthening his case he has sullied his reputation—if such a reputation as his could be sullied he has sullied such remnant as he had, by descending to the practice of getting my witnesses from me. Such conduct disentitles him to be looked upon as an honest gentleman. If he is a man who can descend to depths like that, he is a man who if he swore white was white you would have a suspicion that it was black. The time will come—personally I don't care what Mehdi Hassan says about my reputation for people say I have not got one—when in justice to Mr. Boyle and Mr. Edgelow I shall think it right to produce, on their behalf, evidence to refute such insinuations and allegations as have been made. I shall call Mr. Edgelow who will state the facts, but even now upon the record as it stands I say there is not one scintilla of evidence on which to attack Mr. Edgelow or Mr. Boyle. I say that these statements were most improper and absolutely without foundation. Of Archer, I think of all the specimens of the human biped I have ever had the misfortune to encounter, he is one of the very worst and most discreditable. I admit that he was my witness, but it is a scientific axiom that in dealing with evidence, you must not, because a man springs from the very lowest class consider that that fact entitles you to say you must not believe one word he says. It would not be scientific to sweep away his record until you have reason for believing what he has uttered is untrue. Archer is a man who came to us not only without inducement of payment, but he was told that he need not give evidence unless he liked. He, however, elected to make a statement which was reduced to writing and filed. It it is true, it proves the corruption of this woman Gertrude Donnelley conclusively, because Archer swears that on one occasion in Cawnpore in 1869 or 18.0, and it is also important evidence that he actually sent his *bandi* for Gertrude and paid her R . 50. At the time Archer gave us that statement he had no motive in making it, neither present nor prospective. Why should he make that statement to us if it was not true? But I can understand that having made it to us, he was anxious to withdraw it in so far that he had got some consideration from Mehdi Hassan and was anxious to limit the value of his evidence-in-chief. If we believe that Mr. Edgelow examined that man on his merits, then I certainly have laid a foundation for believing that he was afterwards bribed. I want to know why he should make that statement to us? Attack that if you like, but you cannot give it the go-by and satisfy yourselves with his subsequent statement. I ask you not to believe this man on his second statement, for we know that he has been convicted in Calcutta for bribery. It is, however, from this class of men that we must look for evidence about Gertrude Donnelley's earlier career, for honest, honorable men—gentlemen—do not as a rule indulge in pleasant pastime with the class of woman that Gertrude represented. But if Archer was bad, he is gold compared with Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. He is a perfect knight in armour, so be careful how you throw stones at Archer lest some fly off and strike Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. If Lauchlin and Yusuf-uz-Uman are to be believed, I will prove that Mrs. Mehdi Hassan has been guilty of conduct which any abandoned woman of Paris or Cairo would be ashamed of, and yet this is the woman they present to the Queen, and say if I mention the true facts I am to be prosecuted for libel. Mrs. Rostan was almost the first witness that came to us in Lucknow. She was an extremely valuable witness notwithstanding the fact that she had fallen from that state of womanhood which we most admire. But is that not just the class of woman, who would know Gertrude's character. Do not birds of a feather flock together, and are not such women the best and most reliable testimony in such a case? She has turned against us since, and that is rather a valuable matter for discussion. The point with regard to her I wish to bring forward is this. I intended to place great reliance on Lauchlin's statement. It was Mrs. Rostan who told Mr. Edgelow and myself that there was a man called Lauchlin somewhere in Lucknow who had been engaged to be married to Gertrude in 1869. Mark how curious was the course of events, which led to the eventual discovery of Lauchlin. Mr. Edgelow will tell you that we went to the Government chaplain of the place with the object of ascertaining the facts as to Donnelley's death. The chaplain placed the records at our disposal. We went through them without any success, for we know now that Donnelley did not die at Lucknow. The chaplain invited us to go down to the cathedral to search the records there, and additional registers were placed at our disposal. Mr. Edgelow and myself had a long conversation with the Rev. Mr. Clark in the vestry and he then placed the register at our disposal. We spent about an hour, during which time Mr. Clark was paying a number of pensioners, and to each one he asked the question, do you know anyone of the name of Donnelly. Various answers were given, when all at once a figure clad in black rushed out from a corner of the room, and said "I can stand it no longer I know all about it, I was engaged to the girl." That statement was made in Mr. Clark's presence. We then took him across to the hotel and then you hear that ridiculous scene according to Mr. Mehdi Hassan, of making Donnelley drunk on Byculla whisky. I think this story will be disproved by the items on the hotel bill, as a matter of fact the man had a bottle of beer. The value of this man's testimony you shall judge for yourself, but that is how he was discovered. If you believe his statement, and you believe that this man has spoken the truth, and that he has not deviated in one single item from the plain truth and the whole truth, then it becomes most important to connect him with Mrs. Rostan's statement. Mrs. Rostan never received any prospect of present or prospective reward, a fact to which she has sworn. If I can prove that then the question arises why should Mrs. Rostan have come and given this statement to Mr. Edgelow, Mr. Boyle, and myself, and then subsequently withdraw it or mollify it. She was a witness to the truth because we traced Lauchlin back to her. She must have known something of Gertrude Donnelley's past life to put us on the track of Lauchlin. She says that without our knowledge she went to Cawnpore to get evidence for us. Was that the action of a woman who was acting honestly or acting with other motives. The history of her connection with this one is a strong feature for the defence. We who are acting for the defence would not arrest one of our important witness unless we were forced to do it. Lauchlin's information with regard to the circumstances of the arrest have been filed. Mr. Boyle and Mr. Edgelow drove down to her house, because she had refused to keep an appointment with Mr. Edgelow. The moral atmosphere of Lucknow at that time was so tainted—I think it is the most immoral atmosphere I was ever in—and surcharged that it is impossible to see our own witnesses with safety, and what with Mr. Mehdi Hassan going about with his money-bags—I suppose belonging to his Highness' Government—corrupting our witnesses, it was necessary for us to keep in constant touch with our witnesses in order to retain some hold on their fidelity. Mrs. Rostan had pledged herself to Mr. Edgelow that she would visit him on a particular occasion. The fact had become known that Mehdi Hassan was using Daud to approach and seduce Mrs. Rostan's fidelity and Ali Abas was mixed up in the affair. She promised to make an appointment, and give Mr. Edgelow the opportunity of meeting them in her house and satisfying himself from the statements of these two persons that Mehdi Hasan was trying to suborn Mrs. Rostan and Lauchlin. The appointment was kept, and Mr. Boyle and Mr. Edgelow drove to Mrs. Rostan's house. They, however, found the outer gate shut and a servant on the watch, and immediately Mr. Boyle and Mr. Edgelow came in sight a message was sent into Mrs. Rostan. Lauchlin was present inside the house on that occasion, and Mrs. Rostan sent out a false message to Mr. Boyle and Mr. Edgelow that she was not at home.—(Address proceeding.)

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 29th November were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 28th 5 feet 3 inches against 0 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly over. Early rabi sowings slightly damaged by frost in Shahbandar taluka and by insects in Jerruck. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Locusts appeared in Kotri taluka but did no harm.

Shikarpur.—River 2 feet 5 inches against 2 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Wheat being sown; other rabi crops thriving. Condition of cattle good. Fodder plentiful.

Hyderabad.—Threshing of kharif crops commenced. Rabi crops in good condition. Condition of agricultural stock good. Pasture sufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif reapings and rabi operations continue.

Thar and Parkar.—Red locusts in Sangliar and Mithi, causing no damage. Cattle in good condition.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 26th November).—Harvesting of rice and bajri completed. Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops in good condition. Rabi sowing nearly completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle healthy.

Kaira.—(For week ending 26th November).—Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of rice, kodra, bajri and bavta still in progress, except in Anand taluka. Sowing of gram and wheat still in progress except in Anand, Borsad and Thasra talukas. Probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Sowing of wheat in progress. Standing crops doing well. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good, and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Standing crops good. Kharif reaping and rabi sowing continue. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Reaping of kharif crops except jowari completed. Cotton picking continues. Rabi crops healthy. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains except bajri continue high.

Nasik.—Reaping of kharif crops nearly completed in all talukas except Baglan. Rabi standing crops good. Bajri damaged by recent heavy rain in all talukas of this district. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor, fair in others.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° cool on 23rd, 1° cool on 24th, 25th, 28th, and 29th and nil on 26th and 27th. Vapour in air normal except on 27th, when it was defective. Abnormal wind easterly on 27th, wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Reaping of late crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Reaping of rice crops nearly finished. Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of warkas crops nearly finished. Agricultural stock good.

Poona.—Harvesting of kharif and sowing of rabi crops almost completed. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Reaping of kharif crops almost completed. Threshing of bajri and picking of cotton in progress. Sowing of wheat, gram and other rabi crops continues. Standing crops healthy. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Price of jowari higher in three talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 26th November).—Kharif crops, viz., tur, groundnuts, cotton, &c., in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops still in progress. Prospects of kharif crops good. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Harvesting of kharif crops almost over. Rabi sowing in progress in some talukas. Standing crops doing well. Condition of cattle good.

Bijapur.—Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Sowing of rabi crops almost completed. Weeding commenced. Wheat and gram seedlings improving. Agricultural stock and supply of fodder good.

Belgaum.—Reaping of rice generally completed, and that of other early crops progressing. Standing crops fair. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—reaping of paddy nearly completed. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress. Harvesting of early jowari commenced. Cotton seedlings good, but in some places suffering slightly from excessive rain.

Kanara.—Preparations for second crops and harvest above Ghats in progress. Garden produce and sugarcane thriving.

Rajkot.—Threshing of bajri and watering of wheat in progress.

Wadhwan.—Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of jowari and pulse in progress.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops in fair condition. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Opium sowing in progress in Kadi division.

The trial in America of Colonel Hawkins, Lieutenant-Colonel Streator, and Surgeon Simm, for having hung Private James, of the 10th Regiment, by the thumbs for half an hour, because he shouted for three cheers for the assassin, when the news of the attempt upon the life of Mr. Frick, Manager of the Carnegie Mills, reached camp at Homestead, resulted in a verdict of "not guilty," though the Court directed the two Colonels to pay half the costs.

AFFAIRS IN CHITRAL.

The sudden change which has come over the peaceful aspect of affairs in Chitral, writes the "Pioneer," is only another proof of the peculiar difficulties which the Government have to face from time to time, in the management of the far-reaching borderland which environs India. As the Empire has grown, so have the responsibilities of its rulers increased, until, apart from the burden of internal administration, there has arisen the need for anxious watchfulness along a land-frontier some thousands of miles in extent. India is fringed with barbarism from the mountains of China on the far east to the deserts of Baluchistan on the west. The races that have come into touch with civilisation vary only in their degree of savagery. The Chinese "blackflag" is a little higher in the scale of humanity than the Kachin or Lushai, the Tibetan than the Naga or Aka; the true Afghan than the tribesmen of the Indus Valley and its vicinity; but all are really in the same category, and with all in turn, and scores of others, we come into collision. Moreover, it is not as if these savages had to be dealt with simply as so many scattered units, with which no other Power than England has any concern. The politics of Europe have obtruded themselves into Asia, and thus increased our difficulties a thousand-fold. The conquest of Upper Burma was rendered necessary by the dangerous rivalry of France in that quarter; the coercion of Afghanistan twelve years ago, and the more recent strengthening of the North-West border were due to Russia's advance in Central Asia. On the eastern side the Empire has been rounded off, and for the present, at least, no disturbing influences are at work there; but to the west there can be no relaxation of vigilance, or the danger is palpable and declared. No ordinary punitive expeditions against this or that offending tribe can ever solve the question which embraces the future destiny of Afghanistan, if not of India itself. Such expeditions may clear, as it were, the obstacles from the glacis of an Eastern fortress; may result in the seizure of a post of vantage here or the blocking up of a gap elsewhere; and may, generally, strengthen the defensive position which the garrison of India holds; but more than this they cannot do. The issues that will have to be fought out eventually are so far-reaching that only a great war can decide them for all time. Meanwhile, however, the whole borderland, and Afghanistan also, are in that highly sensitised state that every little shock is felt from end to end. Action and reaction are more violent that under the conditions which obtained only a few years ago, and it is only too plain that their violence will increase as time passes. A few months ago it was the Amir's ill-advised action on his eastern frontier which created anxiety and even alarm; later it was Colonel Yanoff's expedition to the Pamirs which caused fresh concern; to-day it is the unexpected turn of events in Chitral, and the possible trouble that may threaten there, which give serious matter for consideration. The position is one that bristles with difficulties. Far removed though Chitral may be from our actual frontier, public attention should be concentrated upon its affairs very intently indeed, for they may have a direct bearing upon our policy towards the Amir of Kabul. In the case of Bajour he may have had had some plausible pretexts for his action, and at Wana, too, he could plead that he was only extending his authority over the Pathan races; but for interference in the petty States lying south of the Hindu Kush he can have no possible justification. And yet it is only too evident that he contenanced, if he did not prompt, the attack upon the late Mehtar, Afzul-ul-Mulk. His Highness cannot affect to deny that he was cognisant of the fact that Chitral came under British protection some considerable time back, and that Afzul-ul-Mulk looked to the Government of India as the legimate guardian of his interests. He had applied for a British officer to visit his capital and formally recognise him as Mehtar, and he had been assured that his succession to the Mehtarship was approved. Abdur Rahman, therefore, in encouraging Sher Afzul to leave Badakshan and in providing him with arms and men—insignificant though the force was which crossed the Dora Pass—must have known that he was doing an act of hostility to the very Government which is in alliance with him, and upon whose friendly support he relies for protection against his own enemies. That he will have excuses ready is likely enough, and he may even disown the action of the Governor of Badakshan altogether: but it must be remembered that Sher Afzul has openly proclaimed that he is the servant of the Amir, or in other words that he intends to rule Chitral as a dependency of Afghanistan. He is the man in possession: he has killed his nephew, who had been anxious to have British protection continued over Chitral; and he makes no secret of the suzerainty which he owes to Kabul. That he will be rash enough to take a further step we can scarcely believe, though the presence of our troops at Gilgit may give him cause for uneasiness, and he may seek some means of intimidating the British Agent there. With Sher Afzul, however, we have not so much concern just at present as with the Amir himself. Abdur Rahman has much to explain in this matter of Chitral, and cannot shirk the responsibility which is fixed upon him for what has happened there.

IN THE DAYS OF OUR GRANDMOTHERS.

Since 'as in 1830' has become the watchword of fashionable ladies during the present season, it is not improbable that before long the wheel of Time, where fashion is concerned, may turn yet further back and land us in the First Empire, towards which the Empire coat and costume of to-day seem already to point. In evident anticipation of this, a writer in M. Jules Simons 'Revue de Famille' contributes to the November number a brilliant sketch on 'The Great Ladies of the First Empire.' The whole article is excellent reading, from the historic as well as the fashionable point of view, but we have only space for a few extracts, in which are set forth some of the quaint fads and fancies of the days of our grandmothers.

INFINITELY DISAGREEABLE.

A 'divine' smile would have curled the lips of the elegant Parisian lady (says the writer in the 'Revue') had anybody lectured her on the advisability of walking exercise during the morning, and in the open air. . . . A fashionable woman's feet at that time were crippled like the feet of the Chinese woman, and she could only walk from one room into the other. Besides, it would have been infinitely disagreeable to her to be seen in public raising dust or splashing through the mud; her object was rather never to commit any sin against the customs of society, and never to be original except where the laws of politeness permitted it.

OUR MASTERS, OUR COACHMEN.

In the unwritten law of the French patricians of old there was a clause which forbade a woman to appear outside her own house, except it were in the solemn splendour of her carriage. Her footmen wore gold embroidered liveries, her horses were faultless, but her coachman was not. If Mdme. de Portecorvo had caused her aristocratic gilded carriage to stop during the morning, with its three lacqueys on the footboard, among the crowds of labourers and merchants, she would have committed a great sin of ignorance, and would have been guilty of treason against good manners. But, though she herself might have thus blundered, her coachman would never have consented to give his aid in the matter. A marshal of France, obliged by the Emperor to mount guard, might perhaps deign to obey; a head coachman would sooner give up his whip than commit a breach of the rules of polite society. He would deem it ridiculous to don his gorgeous livery, to wear the admiral's hat with its gold cockade, in order to go to the races of subalterns and middle-class folk. He reserved himself for driving to Court or to Longchamps at the time of the fetes.

PROGRESSING.

Nothing, however, changes more rapidly than the laws of society. After the Empire had been in existence for three years few of the fads of its infancy remained. The woman of the world had not only assumed the grace and ease of a dancing-master, the composure of a Mdme. de Campan, the conversational powers of a Mdme. de Genlis and the "chic" of a Mdme. de Chevreuse; she had also learned to ask for her horse or buggy to drive in the Bois, for her carriage to go shopping, and for her state carriage to drive to Court. Indeed, it had become obligatory to a woman to do these things in order that she might appear a person who had some self-respect, and one who does not consent to be shut up in her own house.

THE LAWS OF THE AMAZONS OF THE EMPIRE.

But though the Bois was no longer an impossible place for the woman of the world, there were still certain restrictions with regard to her rides or walks in the Bois. She must not be seen in it before Good Friday nor after St. Martin's Day. But the reason for this restriction is not far to seek. The autumn rains turned the avenues into quagmires, and even the Avenue des Champs Elysees, which is now beautifully kept, was changed into a bog as soon as the first autumn rain had come down.

Besides, one clause in this unwritten law of manners had it that a "select" horsewoman should always appear in faultless attire; it would be infinitely disagreeable if she were to be seen "en mauvaise posture." Her complexion, which 'must be very beautiful, would not stand the effects of a cold shower that might beat into her face; hence she waited till the time of the cuckoo and the budding of trees. Then she went to Longchamps, fully assured that she would not fly in the face of custom. And there she would trot about for an hour or two, followed by an English jockey, and saluting with a pretty movement of her whip any friends she might meet.

THE UNCTUOUS GALLOP.

Her horse was groomed and saddled according to English fashion; it stepped out very gently in an unctuous gallop. The woman of the Empire was not a dashing person, and violent sports had not approached her as yet. The chief point was that she remained always amiable, wore gracefully her long skirts and her short bodice, and arranged her hair in the fashionable way under her masculine hat. She strapped herself to her saddle, and avoided the eccentric cavalcade and the "diable au corps."

SAMUEL BRANDRAM.

Mr. Samuel Brandram, writes "One Who Knew Him," was merely known to the public as a man with a facility for reciting from end to end any one of some ten or a dozen of Shakespear's plays which he had learnt by heart. His sudden death, however, will not only bring profound sorrow to his immediate family, but will revive memories in a large circle of eminent English men and women who, though they have been "driven of the wind" into many by-ways of life where they have become more widely known, at one time gathered round him and were the founders of amateur acting as distinguished from penny readings and the getting up of charades. I am speaking of nearly thirty years ago, before acting became fashionable or was called artistic, and before every West-end shop boasted of a dramatic club of its own. It will seem almost impossible of credence to the younger generation; but I am going back to the time when Lady Anne Sherson and Lady Barrett Lennard were almost tabooed for practising in the "Theatre Royal Back Drawing-room" what nowadays seems to be part of the accomplishments of every young lady—namely, skirt-dancing.

My first recollection of Mr. Brandram is in a drawing-room in Kensington-gardens-square, the host of which, then a young solicitor, has since become a titled City official. Brandram, who had left Oxford and been called to the Bar, had even then the snow-white hair which, as in the case of the late Mr. Bellew, was one of his great personal characteristics. The hostess, who was then a young girl, has since won her laurels in the highest branches of art; and the little band which circled round her were all young men of good family and position, who had hardly yet commenced life seriously. Bit by bit the small circle was enlarged and improved by hard work, till it grew to be considered a veritable amateur *Maison de Moliere*, and to be enrolled among its members was the highest ambition of histrionically inclined officers, diplomats, and young Foreign Office clerks. They were a wonderfully representative lot altogether, and verily "each man in his time played many parts." Mr. Arthur Blunt, then a smooth chubby-faced young man with a partiality for singing little songs, but now known to the world as Mr. Arthur Cecil, the popular comedian; Sir Henry de Bathe, then a youngster in the Scots Guards, who has since commanded many regiments; and Mr. Quintin Twiss, who has climbed every rung in the ladder of the Treasury, were the celebrated amateur trio who sang for many years the musical version of "Cox and Box" till the secession of Mr. Blunt to the professional stage made room for the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby-Fane. Mr. Palgrave Simpson divided his time between diplomacy, dramatic authorship, and amateur acting; Mr. Herbert Gardner, now holding high office in the present Ministry, debuted as an author and played lovers' parts; Captain Gooch still retains his powers as a low comedian; Mr. Augustus Spalding has abandoned his famous renderings of Charles Mathews's parts for globe-trotting. Mr. B. C. Stephenson has abandoned diplomacy for play-writing; Sir Charles Young made a fortune out of "Jim the Penman;" Colonel Henry Stracey and Colonel Henry Hozier are still well-known *beaux sabreurs*; and Mr. T. Knox-Holmes even now maintains his reputation as an athlete. Mr. W. L. Selfe is now a judge, and Mr. Henry F. Dickens and Mr. Frank Maclean have since taken silk. Lady Monckton was the acknowledged leading lady; the Hon. Lady Sebright, now devoted entirely to charitable works, played the singing chambermaids, and the Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley was the Mrs. Keeley of the amateur stage.

Among all these and many others Brandram had the best natural qualities of an actor. His great love for the art and his extraordinary gifts, which were supplemented by a good education, a charming personality, and all the bearing of a gentleman, gave him peculiar advantages. Though of medium height, he was shapely and lissome, with a freedom of gesture and carriage rare in an Englishman. His face was singularly expressive; and his blue eyes, if rather light in colour, were deeply set and striking. He had very good teeth and well-formed hands and feet. His voice was capable of every tone and was of fine quality—strong, clear, and always thoroughly under control. He was absolutely free from the petty jealousies that characterize the amateur actor. He never minded what part he had to play, and would cheerfully yield up to a younger hand a character that by careful study and hard work he had made exclusively his own—enjoying and succeeding equally as the hero, the villain, the comic man, or the character part, and paying as much attention to rough-and-tumble farce as to the highest forms of blank-verse plays. His marvellously retentive memory made him a quick study, and on one occassion he stepped on to the stage at a moment's notice to play in the place of a defaulter a part that he had not seen or thought of for ten years. He carried with him in his acting much of the charm of manner and equable merry temperament that made him so popular among the many different sets of people that he knew. He was singular in never having felt nervous, and, while sympathizing with those less fortunate than himself, always said, with a laugh, that he could could not at all understand the sensation.

The "Windsor Strollers" had not then been started by Captain Hartopp, and the "Old Stagers" only played once a year at Canterbury; but scarcely a week passed without some of these brilliant amateurs inaugurating performances for charitable objects in various parts of the country. They often played at the Lyceum Theatre, Stafford, and the Theatre Royal, Worcester; when Mr. T. Salt, M.P., and Captain Castle would respectively entertain and house the players. The Drill Hall, Kingston, was a favourite scene for their labours; and it was at that place, on the occasion of a performance given by Mr. Brandram and his colleagues in aid of a fund for the widows and children of the officers and crew of the ill-fated ship *Captain*, that the amateurs were raised to the plane of professionals and were denounced from the pulpit by the vicar of Kingston. Other popular places with many of the best-known amateurs were the charming theatre that Sir Percy Bysshe Shelley had erected at Boscombe Manor; the large ball-room at Rufford Abbey, where the *elite* of the Dukeries would assemble in force when amateur theatricals were announced as the evening's entertainment; and a certain small drawing-room in Bolton-Street, where members of Parliament and legal luminaries would congregate at the invitation of Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., and his clever wife.

Not content with playing such a varied round of characters as Sir Anthony Absolute, Sir Walter Amyott, Young Marlow, Jasper Carew, Hester Chedzoy, and De Grignan, Brandram, being well furnished with this world's goods, spent all his leisure time in committing to memory the "Lays of Ancient Rome" and the entire text of several of Shakspear's plays, which he would frequently recite at charitable performances, invariably with the most gratifying results. About seventeen years ago, however, great monetary misfortunes overtook him, and he was at immediate pains to discover a mode of earning a livelihood for his wife and six children. It was then that he thought of turning his marvellous memory and his fine voice to account; and it is pleasant to record that these gifts have never played him false. At the commencement of his professional career he instituted several series of recitations at Willis's Rooms, which proved highly remunerative and speedily spread his fame broadcast through the provinces. There, later on, he found a wide field for his work, and in many towns of England and Scotland his annual visit was anticipated with pleasure and remembered with delight. His rendering of Shakspear's works was so intellectual and yet withal so free from distracting new readings, that his popularity was inevitable. Such cutting and pruning as he ever did were simply necessary. He never shirked a difficult passage, and always endeavoured to throw the light of his intelligence and knowledge on dark places. At lecture-halls and institutes he was considered invaluable; and a presentation made to him but a few weeks back at the Polytechnic Institution in Regent-street serves to show the affection and consideration in which he was held by those who have profited by his knowledge and thoughtful study.

Although he was deservedly lucky in his public career, he was not without those trials and vexations that beset most men in their private lives. These, however, his pluck and fortitude successfully combated; and it is believed and hoped that his earnest and long-continued work will have reaped substantial reward, and that his widow and large family are left well provided for.

Mrs. Brandram, who is deserving of some mention among these brief recollections, was the beautiful and accomplished Miss Murray, and was, with Miss Heath (afterwards Mrs. Wilson Barrett) and Miss Carlotta Leclerq, a member of Charles Kean's company. It was in reference to these ladies that Mrs. Charles Kean said that the manners in the green-room of her theatre equalled those in the Queen's drawing-room.

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THE CASE FOR BIMETALLISM.

A correspondent of the *St. James's Gazett* writes on this subject and in his first article asks "Is Bimetallism possible?"

He proceeds:—Eight peopleout of ten are thoroughly convinced that bimetallism is a hopeless mystery; the ninth fancies that it is a fad of the currency quacks; and the poor tenth, who believes in it, generally spoils his case by declaring that it will remove every ill that flesh is heir to and make a paradise on earth in something less than twelve months. To this last view Mr. Balfour was careful to give no encouragement in his speech last week at Manchester. He pleaded the cause of bimetallism not as a wonder-working charm, but as a useful, almost prosaic, reform of one department of social life. It is exactly on these grounds that I propose, with your leave, to argue the case here. I do not believe that bimetallism would provide cakes and ale for all the unemployed, or even that it would give back to Lancashire the cotton monopoly which she has lost; but I do believe that it would be a far better system of currency than that which we now possess.

First of all, however, what is bimetalism? And, in answering this question, I hopefully beg the momentary attention of any of the above mentioned eight persons who may chance to see these lines. Bimetallism is a system of currency based on the indiscriminate use of the two metals, gold and silver. In our present English currency there is a discrimination against silver for sums exceeding 40s. gold, or paper, backed by gold, is the only legal tender. In India the discrimination is the other way. Gold is unknown for currency purposes, and all debts must be discharged in silver, or paper backed by silver. In France, before 1873, both metals were used indifferently; that is to say, the French Mint was always prepared to coin as much silver or as much gold as any one chose to bring to it, and the debtor, having obtained his coins of either colour, might discharge his debt with those which suited him best. In a word, bimetallism prevailed.

THE HISTORY OF FRENCH BIMETALLISM.

It is this system that the English bimetallists propose to re-establish. And the first point to note about it is, that it entails of necessity the establishment of a recognized ratio between the two metals; for, clearly there must be some rule to decide how much silver is to be equivalent to how much gold. In France the ratio was fixed by a statute passed in the first decade of the century; 15½ grammes of silver were to be equivalent to one gramme of gold. That ratio was maintained for seventy years. During this long period any one who had an ounce of gold to dispose of could take it to the Paris mint and get 15½ ounces of silver in exchange, or *vice versa*. During this period also the price of silver measured in gold remained practically constant all over the world. Bimetallists contend that between these two facts there is a connection of cause and effect. They point out that in this period of seventy years the rate of production of the two precious metals was frequently changing; at one time silver was being poured into the market in alarming quantities; at another the discoveries in Australia and California threatened to swamp the world with gold. And yet the price of silver measured in gold never varied more than a minute fraction. The reason is not far to seek. As long as the Paris mint was willing to give a certain price in gold for any quantity of silver, every Londoner or New Yorker selling silver would insist on getting at least that price *minus* the cost of carriage to Paris. At the same time, as long as Paris was ready to sell any quantity of silver at a fixed price, no Londoner or New Yorker wanting to buy silver would give more for it than the Paris price *plus* the cost of carriage. These considerations, it is submitted, are unanswerable. If a ratio between the two metals is fixed by any one person who is willing to buy either metal in unlimited quantities, his ratio must rule the whole world as long as he continues to buy and sell.

THE BREAKDOWN OF THE LATIN UNION.

But how long will he continue? That is the point where the difficulty of the bimetallists comes in. France continued to buy and sell both metals without stint at her own price for seventy years. During a part of that period, however, she was backed up by an agreement with the other Latin countries. Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland bound themselves by formal treaties to coin the two metals indiscriminately at the ratio of 15½ to 1. Thus was formed what was called the Latin Union, which successfully braved all the variations in the rate of the production of the two metals and bought and sold at the price fixed in 1803. It was the appearance of a new and all-powerful purchaser that in 1873 broke up the Union. In that year Germany announced that she intended to discard her silver coinage in favour of gold. To do this she would have to get rid of many millions' worth of silver coins, purchasing with them an equivalent in gold; and to effect the purchase she would naturally turn to the mints of Paris, Brussels, Rome, or Berne. This was more than the allies of the Latin Union could stand. They did not want to be drained of all their gold coins for the convenience of Germany, and they refused to keep open shop any longer. Instantly, the ratio between gold and silver all the world over ceased to be stable. But Germany was still determined to get rid of her silver, and, as the world was not very eager to have it, the price of silver measured in gold began to fall. About the same time the rate of production of silver began to more than overtake that of gold. Silver went steadily downwards.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

Into the minor fluctuations that followed, owing mainly to speculation and legislation in the United States, it is not worth while to enter. The main points here insisted on are these:—That the ratio between gold and silver was constant as long as France kept open shop for the two metals, and that France had to close her shop before the competition of one overwhelming buyer. Bearing in mind both these facts, the English bimetallist does not for a moment suggest that England alone should step into the position that France and her allies vacated. She might, indeed, with good luck, fill it successfully. But there is no reason why the risk of failure should be incurred. If bimetallism is to be re-established, it must be by an agreement between all the great nations of the world. Such an agreement, there is little doubt, would have been arrived at in 1881 had Great Britain been willing to give her consent. It is practically certain that the game still lies in English hands. France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Russia, the United States, and India, all holding large stocks of silver, would be only too pleased to join with Great Britain in establishing a Bimetallic Union; Germany would have no motive for remaining outside; Egypt and the English colonies would follow England's lead; all the South American States, if only from considerations of convenience, would range themselves in line. It is no exaggeration to say that if England would lead the way, a world-wide Bimetallic Union could be formed with more ease than the existing world-wide Postal Union.

THE OTHER USES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

But supposing your Union formed, the monometallists say, it would still be impossible to maintain a fixed ratio between the two metals, because gold and silver are required for other purposes than coinage. According to Sir John Lubbock, these other uses—electro-plating, gilding, jewellery, etc. etc.—absorb about half of the total annual production of the two metals. For these purposes, say the monometallists, the ratio between the metals would be fixed by the facts of nature, and the artificial international agreement would go to the wall. But why? Let us take an extreme case. Let us assume that by international agreement the ratio was fixed at 15½ to 1, whereas the present market ratio is about 24 to 1. In other words, every mint in the world would be offering to buy silver at the rate of 60d. an ounce, while now it is being offered for sale in public market at 38d. an ounce. Clearly, the immediate effect of the international agreement would be an enormous enhancement of the price of silver. Owners of silver-mines would reap a rich harvest, and every holder of silver would hasten to take it to the nearest mint. Within twenty-four hours the market price, as well as the mint price, would be 60d. an ounce. But would this price continue? Yes! The world must have silver as well as gold for every-day use in the arts. Bank-clerks would not take to buying gold watches because silver was dearer, nor artisans to eating with gold-plated spoons. Jewellers and silversmiths would still have to buy silver, and they would have to give the mint price for it, because as long the mint was open no one would sell for less.

THE EFFECTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL RATIO.

But would the mints of the world be able to stand the strain? Would not every country be flooded with silver coin to the exclusion of gold? In the first place, most countries, including England, could do very well with more silver coin, while others—as India—have no ambition to use gold at all. Secondly, there is no reason for believing that gold would go out of circulation to any appreciable extent. For where would it go to? Except for coinage, gold is only valuable for its use in the arts, and this use at present absorbs less than half the annual increment to the world's stock. If more gold than this were thrown upon the art market, it is probable that manufacturers would refuse to take it, and the metal would be sent back to the mint. It is possible, however, that the relative cheapening of gold might lead to its more extended use in the arts, and the stock now used for coinage might have to be drawn upon. Were this the case, the inconvenience of an excess of silver coinage could be obviated by a more liberal use of bank-notes. Indeed, it may fairly be claimed as one of the incidental advantages of bimetallism that it would render possible the devotion to the purposes of art of a larger quantity of the most beautiful of metals.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.

(By a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.)

November is usually considered to be the best in the year for displays of shooting stars, August ranking next in this respect. There are, besides several minor ones, two very well marked showers of meteors in November, known respectively as the Leonids and the Andromedes, after the constellations Leo and Andromeda, from which the meteors appear to emanate. Each of these meteor showers moves in the same orbit with a comet, and it is now recognised that there is a distinct connection between them, the meteors forming practically the disintegrated portion of the comet.

The first shower in point of time is the Leonids, occurring on November 13-14. This meteoric shower is connected with Tempel's comet of 1866, the orbit of the shooting stars forming the Leonid shower, as calculated by Adams and Leverrier, and that of Tempel's comet (1866 i), being almost identical. This meteor-comet "has a period of 33¼ years," and magnificent displays of shooting stars were witnessed in connection with it in November. 1799, when Humboldt at Cumana saw "thousands of bolides and falling stars succeed each other during four hours," while another observer in North America relates that the whole heaven appeared "as if illuminated with sky rockets." The next great display, on November 12, 1833, was also seen to perfection in America, one spectator declaring that "he never saw snowflakes thicker in a storm than were the meteors in the sky at some moments." The great shower of November 13, 1866, which was visible in the British Islands, is familiar to everyone. The radiant point, or rather area (for the recurrent meteor showers appear to diverge from an oval which slightly shifts its place from night to night), is situated near the stars Zeta and Gamma Leonis in the mane of the lion, or the upper portion of the so-called "Sickles."

As the radiant point does not rise till about a quarter past ten at night in these islands, it will not be of much use looking for the phenomenon before midnight. The coming display is not expected to be of a very marked character, but it will be still well worth looking for. The meterors belonging to this group are very swift, of a greenish or bluish colour, and leave long bright trains; though the largest observed in the great shower of 1866 (repeated to a less extent in the following year) were calculated not to exceed one quarter of an ounce in weight. There is reason to believe that the "meteor-comet" of 1866 only became a member of the solar system, owing to the attraction of the planet Uranus, about 126 A.D.

The second meteor swarm moves in the same orbit as that traversed by the so-called comet of Biela, to which a very singular history is attached. Discovered by Mostaigne in 1772, and observed again in 1805, it was not until its reappearance in 1826 when it was first seen by an Austrian officer named Biela, that it was recognised as being periodic. Santini then fixed its return to perihelion passage for November 26, 1832, and within twelve hours of the predicted time it actually did return. In 1839 the comet was too near the sun to be detected, but at its next return in 1845 it was caught up by an observer at the Jesuit College, at Rome, on November 28, and to the general astonishment of astronomers was seen to divide into separate comets at the end of the year. For more than four months these twins travelled along side by side, at about 160,000 miles apart, one being alternately brighter than the other, and during part of the time being connected by a faint line of nebulous light. On their next return in 1852, the two were separated by a distance of over one and a half million of miles, and since then no mortal eye has ever perceived the two as comets; if indeed, we except the very doubtful observations at Madras on December 2 and 3, 1872. On November 30 in that year Professor Klinkerfues, of Gottingen, telegraphed to the astronomer in charge of the Madras Observatory:—"Biela touched earth on 27th. Search near Kela Centauri. The observer searched and saw, or imagined he saw, something, but what he saw has never been satisfactorily explained. However that may be, just as the earth was crossing the track of the comet on Nov. 27, 1872, there occurred one of the most magnificent showers of shooting stars on record. One English observer computed that nearly sixty thousand meteors fell in less than five hours. Another similar display took place on November 27, 1885, when forty thousand meteors were observed at one station in the space of four hours.

There is good reason to believe that a very fine display will occur on the 27th of the present month. The elliptical radiant now surrounds the bright star Gamma Andromedæ, and will be at a considerable elevation above the eastern horizon at sunset on that evening, while the moon, just entering her first quarter, will be at a considerable distance to the south-west, so that, if the weather proves clear, there will be a most favourable opportunity for the observation of the shower. The meteors are slow moving, mostly reddish in colour, and with small trains, the Andromedes overtaking the earth in its orbit, instead of meeting it, as is the case with the Leonids. One very curious, if not unique, circumstance occurred during the shower of November 25, 1885. A piece of iron presumably a part of Biela's comet, fell during the very thick of the shower at Mazatlan, Mexico. It made a large hole in the ground, and in the hole the herdsmen at the rancue saw a "ball of light," but they were too frightened to examine it at once. Plucking up courage after a little, they found in the hole a hot stone which they could barely handle, and on the next day they found it to be a piece of iron, which proved on examination to be of meteoric origin. This is almost the only instance of an aerolite having been actually seen to fall to the earth during a meteor shower, although, of course, hundreds of actual aerolites, some of which weigh several hundredweights, are preserved in museums, for aerolites are, of course, only shooting stars, which have been of sufficient size to resist being consumed by the impact with the earth's atmosphere. Occasionally people have been killed and buildings set on fire by their fall; while others, such as the image of Diana at Ephesus, the shield of Numa, and the black stone in the Kaabas at Mecca, have been cherished as sacred emblems. It will be remembered that Sir William Thomson (now Lord Kelvin) caused a considerable flutter in orthodox circles some years ago by suggesting that life might possibly have reached the earth by means of a meteorite. During the last few years tha analysis of several aerolites (notably of one that fell in Russia in 1887) has revealed particles of carbon in the meteoric iron composing the falling masses, and not only iron carbide, but black and white diamonds. So Lord Kelvin's hypothesis is brought within the range of possibility.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st Dec., 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	4	30 p.m.	17	32
Teheran	1	2	19 p.m.	..	45
Suez	1	2	56 p.m.	..	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 1st Dec., 1892.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	48	0	1
" Kurrachee	0	20	0	1
" Madras	0	46	0	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended November 19, 1892, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	82,000	1,49,000	4,000	2,35,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	325	9	510
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	15,11,799	18,98,871	63,709	34,74,379
Total for 20 weeks.	15,93,799	20,47,871	67,709	37,09,379
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	93,652	1,63,909	4,662	2,62,223
Per mile of Ry do.	203	369	10	582
Total to corresponding date do.	15,85,694	24,29,638	69,140	40,83,872

Decrease for the week . . . . . . Rs. 33,292
Do. to date . . . . . . " 3,74,493

A Ministerial crisis has arisen at Buda Pesth. The popular voice in Hungary seems to demand that civil marriage, registered by the State, should be obligatory. M. Tisza, the late Prime Minister, supports this. Count Szapary, the head of the Government, by the wish of the Emperor, opposes it, as does the Pope. M. Tisza's party resent clerical pressure, and a new Government is now being formed.

The excitement occasioned in the French Chamber, consequent on the explosion in the Rue des Bons Enfants, enabled M. Loubet and the Government to defeat an awkward interpellation respecting friction between the civil and military officials in Tonquin, which aimed at securing the recall of M. de Lanessan, the Governor-General. The Chamber, by 231 to 191, accepted the explanation of the Government.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 26.

Symons, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd York L I, off leave.
Wells-Cole, Capt, Bo, 2nd York L I, off leave.

November 27.

Cotton, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, from Poona.

November 30.

O'Connell, Major, Ms, and Bo, Inspr of Gym, on duty, from Poona.

December 1.

Turner, Lt, Col, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—November 30.

O'Connell, Major, Ms, and Bo, Inspr of Gym, on duty, to Karachi.

December 1.

McLeod, Lt, Col, 3rd Ms Lancers, to rejoin, to Bellary.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd December.

1. To-morrow (Saturday) both Companies will parade at the Municipal Office at 4-15 p.m. and proceed by tram-car to Sassoon Dock and march from there to Pilot Bunder to commence the annual gun target practice. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice is necessary to earn the extra capitation grant of Rs. 10. Dress:—Drill order, without arms.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 2nd December.

1. The Regiment will parade To-morrow (Saturday), at 5 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Parade ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

2. The 3rd class Range at Coorla is now available daily for class-firing as well as practice. Recruits are requested to do their class-firing before Christmas.

3. There will be Company drill for "E" Company every evening (except Saturdays) until further orders at the back of the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m.

4. The following members have joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—

No 3325 Vol L G D'Souza to "A" Company.
No 3324 Vol G Rozario and No 3329 Vol W O'Brien to "B" Company.
No 3326 Vol E T F Ward, No 3327 Vol P H L Doutre and No 3328 Vol A B Cooke to "D" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 1.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut H M Roome, 7th Bo Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

1st Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Mr A H Deane, L M and L R C S, L R C P (Ed), to be Honry Surgn; and Second Lieut H S Davies to be Lieut vice Henry, resigned.

Depy Assist Comssy and Hony Lieut J Cullen, Ordnance Dept, is permitted to retire from the Service.

The following appointment is made:—Col C A Cuningham, S C, to be Secy to Govt in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Depts, with the local rank of Brigdr-Genl, in succession to Lieut-Genl B H Pottinger, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, whose tenure of appointment will expire on the 12th Dec.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to India to spend the remainder of his leave:—G W Capt Mitchell, I S C.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Capt W Quentin, I S C; and Hony Lieut E J Keane, Commissariat Dept.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieuts C A Smurthwaite and A H Bolton, I S C, three months, medical certificate.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Sect 39 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, as amended by Sect 4 of the Deck and Load Lines Act, 1891, the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint, at the Port of Bombay, as specially selected by him for the purpose of approving and certifying on his behalf from time to time the position, and any alteration of the position, of any such disc as is referred to in the said sub-section, the following officer, namely:—Khan Bahadur Jamsetji Dhunjibhoy Wadia, Shipwright Surveyor to the Port.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Sec 39 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, as amended by Sec 4 of the Deck and Load Lines Act, 1891, the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint at the Port of Karachi, as specially selected by him for the purpose of approving and certifying on his behalf from time to time the position, and any alteration of the position, of any such disc as is referred to in the said sub-section, the following officer, namely:—Mr J Hughes, Chief Engr of the Indian Govt Telegraph Steamer Patrick Stewart.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev. H W Griffith, M A, to be Chaplain of Karachi.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice Farran and Mr M H Starling respectively delivered over and assumed charge of the office of Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 19th inst.

Mr Inchharam Pranvalabhdas has been appointed to be sub pro tem. clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat vice Mr Venilal Ambaram, promoted.

Mr Bhikaji Anandrao Deshpande is appointed to be Subordinate Govt Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Buramati, in the Poona Dist, vice Mr Raoji Ganesh Atre, deceased.

Rao Saheb Moreshwar Narayen Ovalekar, second class Subordinate Judge of Pen, having been deputed, with effect from the 1st proximo, to perform the duties of the second class Subordinate Judge of Alibag, H E the Govr in Council is pleased, in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, XIV of 1869, to invest Rao Saheb Moreshwar Narayen Ovalekar, within the limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Alibag, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed fifty rupees.

Mr Balkrishna Yeshwant has been appointed, under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia in the Khandesh District from the 8th inst during the absence on leave of Mr Balkrishna Raghunath Palekar.

Mr J P Orr, C S, Assist Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Thana, is appointed to be the Magte in charge of the sub division of that district comprising the talukas of Salsette, Bassein, Mahim and Dahanu.

H E in Council is also pleased to invest Mr J P Orr with additional power.

Mr W H Luck, acting Assist Supt of Police, Western Divn, Khandesh, and Mr A H M Ostrehan, Police Probationer, Poona passed on the 12th ultimo an examination in Law and Marathi.

Mr W A Dubois, sub pro tem Assist Supt of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, passed on the same date an examination in Law.

Messrs J J Heaton, I C S, and J D S Fitz Maurice, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, on the 12th inst.

Messrs J J Heaton, I C S, and G McCorkell, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, on the 12th inst.

Messrs J D S FitzMaurice, I C S, and J J Heaton, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, on the 12th inst.

Mr J D S FitzMaurice, I C S, took over charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Harilal Kirparam Pandia, acting second class Subordinate Judge of Nadiad, to act as Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Nadiad and to confer upon him under clause (3) of that section, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court of Small Causes, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed twenty rupees.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the order of the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay appointing Mr E B Raikes, B A, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown during the period that Mr M H Starling acts as Puisne Judge, or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T B Kirkham, Educational Inspr, Central Divn, has been granted privilege leave for one month and twenty days.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment was made in the Registration Dept:—Mirza Abdal Hussein Khair Mahomed to be Probationary Sub-Registrar of Kaipra in the Thar and Parkar District.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confer upon Mr J Baptista, L C E, Extra Assist Conservr of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur, the powers mentioned in Sec 67 of the Indian Forest Act.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P R Cadell, I C S, to do duty as Assist Collr, Khandesh.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr P C H Snow, I C S, on return from leave, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Ratnagiri, and Dist Registrar, Ratnagiri, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ratnagiri District, pending further orders; and Mr A Cumine, I C S, on relief by Mr Snow, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Khandesh, and Dist Registrar, Khandesh, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Khandesh Dist vice Mr H F Silcock, I C S, proceeding on furlough.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of retirement of Rao Bahadur Vadhumal Chandiram Mehta:—Mr N Rozario to be second grade Depy Collr; Rao Bahadur Navalrai Shokiram to be third grade Depy Collr; Rao Bahadur Choitram Ramchandra to be fourth grade Depy Collr; Mr J P Lobo to be fifth grade Depy Collr; Rao Saheb Dewanmal Khemchand to be sixth grade Depy Collr.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Phirozha Palanji Mullan, L M & S, has been placed on general duty.

Assist Surgn Erachji Sheriari Bharucha, L M & S, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Manora Dispensary.

The St. Petersburg Novosti declares that the Eastern question will hang over European politics like the sword of Damocles until the Dardanelles belong to Russia. It suggests that a simple way of settling the matter would be for Russia to guarantee the Sultan the integrity of his European and Asiatic possessions, in return for the gift of the Dardanelles. Turkey would gain a powerful ally, and free herself for ever from her constant trembling before the Triple Alliance and England.

Deafness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, Herbert Clifton, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

IN Ministerial circles the probability of the Queen being induced to open Parliament in person is delicately talked of. The project has not originated with Mr. Gladstone, who could not, for obvious reasons, promote so manifest a compliment to himself as Prime Minister. But the desire exists nevertheless within the Cabinet, and may be expected to go through the customary stages until it reaches the Royal ear. It is many years since the Queen thus honoured a Liberal Ministry, and a certain delicate and perhaps nameless reason is given for her Majesty doing so now.

Her Majesty will probably accept the Dowager Lady Crawford's offer of the Villa Palmieri as a temporary residence, if she visits Florence next spring. The statement in a romancing morning paper (says "Truth") that in 1888 the Queen rented this villa, and paid a very large sum for the use of it, is absolutely untrue, as the place was lent to Her Majesty by Lady Crawford, and the interior was considerably knocked about in order to meet the Queen's requirements. The Villa Palmieri, which is near Fiesole, and is surrounded by lovely grounds, is now one of the nicest residences in or near Florence, and all the arrangements of the house and offices are on the English system.

As the Empress Frederick and Princess Margaret were walking to St. Mark's in Venice the other day, followed by a lap dog without muzzle or chain, the little animal (says the "Daily News") was caught by a man whose business it is to take up stray dogs. The two ladies especially begged the police to order the man to give the dog up, but having no idea of the rank of the petitioners the police said that to regain the dog they must follow him to the Police Office. This they did, and with many excuses the captain of the guard ordered the return of the animal.

Dr. Parker, who is evidently in his dotage and no longer thinks what he speaks, contributes the following nonsense to this month's "Idler":—"I hate smoking. From end to end it is a nuisance. It ends in cancer, apoplexy, bad temper, bankruptcy, and almost in hydrophobia. It is an invention of the devil. It is the pastime of perdition. No dog smokes. No bird pines for tobacco. No horse is a member of a pipe club. No intelligent person ever puts a cigar into his mouth. The whole idea of smoking must be condemned as atheistical, agnostical, and infinitely detestable. Smoking has been abandoned by all reputable persons, and left to ministers, editors, poets, and other intellectual confectioners."

Lord Shannon, the cowboy lord, who had so mysteriouly disappeared at the time of his father's death a few years ago, is a unique type of Irish landlord. He is now living a simple bachelor's life at Castlemartyn, his beautiful seat in county Cork. He is very popular amongst the poor in the neighbourhood of his castle, and is exceedingly generous and kind to them. His rough life in America gave him a taste for rough men and hard labour, and he spends much of his time working with his men in the fields. He is particularly fond of wood-chopping, at which he is an expert hand, and the results of his labours in this respect he distributes as fuel to the cottagers. The people swear by him.

It is not often that English ladies are entertained by the Sultan of Turkey. The Duchess of Cleveland was so honoured on Saturday evening, and the party included the leading Court functionaries and a number of English gentlemen who hold high office in the Sultan's country. The Duchess, whose husband, it will be remembered, died last year, is the only daughter of the fourth Earl Stanhope. One of her residences when at home is Battle Abbey, Sussex, and she is the author of a book called "The Roll of Battle Abbey, which appeared about a year ago.

The departure of Count Froidefrond de Florian from the staff of the French Embassy in London will be a great loss, not only to the Embassy, but also to London society. During the years that they have sojourned among us Count and Countess de Florian have made many friends, and have obtained a popularity rarely accorded to birds of passage. The Countess's health has, however, suffered from the effects of the English winter, and no doubt the promotion which removes her husband from England will be a welcome change.

Dean Hole, whose "Memories" have appeared, was the intimate friend of Leech and Thackeray, and indeed one of the oldest contributors to "Punch." "It seems," he said a while since, in allusion to the famous weekly dinners, "to have been a bright dream now to have been sitting side by side with Thackeray; to have heard him say, as he looked at Tom Taylor opposite, his face grave and thoughtful over the fate of two recently produced dramas, 'All work and no play makes Tom a dull boy;' and to have heard Shirley Brooks ask for the first time his famous enigma in regard to the frequent visits of the then editor of the "Times" to Lady Palmerston's "salon," Why is Lady Palmerston's house like Swan and Edgar's? Because it's the best house in London for 'muzzling Delane.'" The Dean is something more than an amateur among horticulturists too, and is one of our great authorities on rose-growing.

The following pathetic advertisement is extracted from the "Morning Post":—Two lovers passionately devoted, but undergoing long separation from each other, well connected, but without present means for relieving themselves of their unhappiness, desire earnestly to hear from some one willing to befriend them; could give security for a loan, and would have life-long gratitude towards their benefactor, with whom, if wished, they would be happy to share their home.

Most well-known beauties (says a lady writer in the "World" take great care of their figures. One half of them are on a diet that is prescribed by a popular doctor in Devonshire Place; and the other half go to a clever old woman who has a tiny establishment for electric message. Skirt dancing, is practised more than ever as a means of grace, and even the Duchess of Westminster and Lady Ormonde do not disdain to patronise a little Frenchwoman who devotes herself to the careful paring and polishing of finger nails.

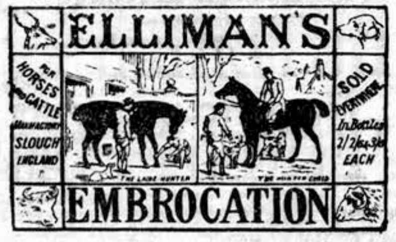
The terribly sudden death of Mrs. Sydney Buxton was heard of in London with wide and sincere regret. She was a lady of great intellectual attainments and of a singularly happy and pleasant disposition. She always evinced a keen interest in the social and philanthropic movements in which her husband has taken so active a part, and she rendered him valuable assistance in his literary work. She was herself the author of at least one book, and she was formerly an occasional contributor to the literary columns of the "Pall Mall Gazette." With Sir John Lubbock, whose daughter Mrs. Buxton was, and with her husband, the deepest sympathy will be felt in their sad bereavement.

Here is a very amusing anecdote taken from "The Reminiscences of Charles Santley," published a few days ago. The occasion was an aristocratic private evening party. I was to sing a duet with Mrs. Sartoris, and we were having a little conversation on the subject, when suddenly she exclaimed, "Good God! Santley, what shall I do?" "What's the matter?" I said. "My petticoat's coming down," was the response. Well," I said, "I don't see how I can help you!" "I do," she said; "stand before me and spread out your coat-tails as wide as you can!" I obeyed, pretending to be absorbed in the study of the duet, which was lying on the piano. In a few moments she whispered, "It's all right, but what on earth am I to do with it?" I looked at the bundle and saw it was impossible to pocket it. At that moment Leighton made his appearance, carrying his hat in his hand. "Just in time to save me!" exclaimed Mrs. Sartoris. "Here, Fay, put that in your hat and keep it till we get away! "What is it?" My petticoat!" "Oh!"

In his book of reminiscences, Mr. Santley says that Mario, the great tenor, used to smoke sometimes one hundred cigars a day. In "Truth" Mr. Labouchere writes:—No, no, Mr. Santley; Mario could never have smoked a hundred "cavours per diem. I have smoked them at times pretty well all day, but I found that a bundle of twenty-five sufficed me. Smoking them fairly, I should say that each cigar would take a quarter of an hour to get through, and if Mario had neither paused to eat or sleep during the twenty-four hours, this would only bring him up to a daily allowance of ninety-six. I agree with you about smoking not being a filthy habit. It is no more filthy to take into the mouth tobacco smoke than incense into the nostrils. But when you say that smoking requires study and attention to make it useful, and that few smokers study "the art," you ought, I think, to explain precisely wherein lies the art, and how it is to be acquired. For my part, I smoke in an artless fashion, and yet I am a smoker. But I am ready to learn.

Mr. Edward W. Bok is responsible for the following story of Mrs. Burnett's first manuscript. She was a young girl when the idea of literary work first came into her head. Her parents were poor, and the little slips of paper and the bit of pencil which formed the implements of her first literary effort were easier obtained than were the postage stamps necessary to send the article away on its journey of success or failure. Not far from the home of the would-be author was, however, a patch of currant bushes, and this product of nature was called into requisition to give the future author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" her start. Picking a pailful of currants, she sold the fruit to a neighbour, and with the revenue thus acquired she purchased the postage stamps which carried her first manuscript to an editorial office.

NOTICES.



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FOR HORSES AND CATTLE. MANUFACTORY SLOUGH ENGLAND. SOLD EVERYWHERE In Bottles 2/- 2/6 & 3/6 EACH

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.

SIR.—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.

SIR.—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemist Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
BRUISES CHEST COLDS SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS 1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. Slough Eng.

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Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
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COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

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FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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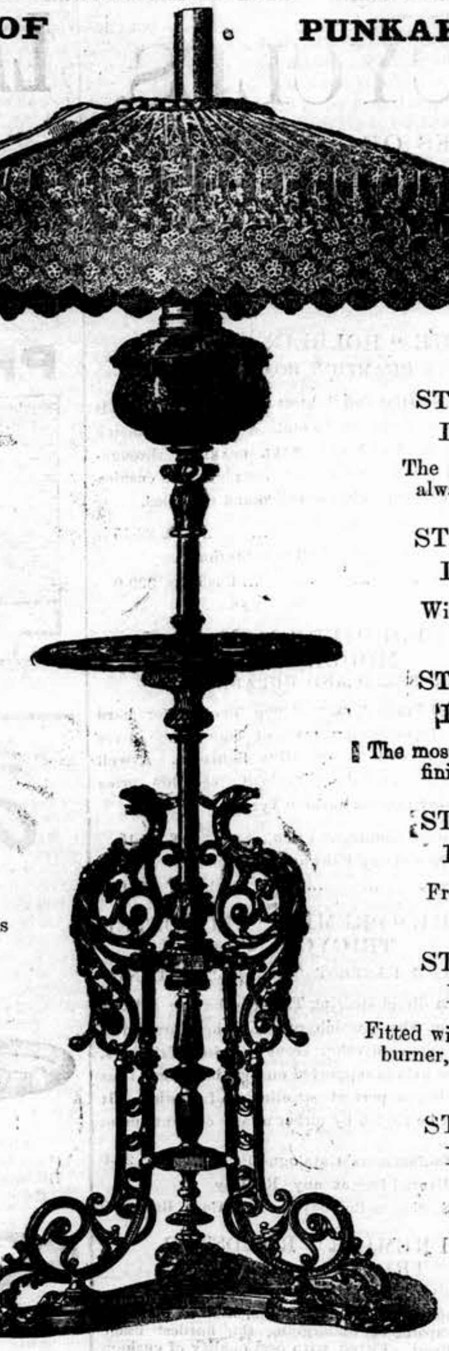

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The Best and Cheapest in India.

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With or without Beautiful Silk Shades.

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Fitted Stormproof and Punkahproof.

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The most Fashionable Lamps for Drawing-Rooms.

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Very Artistic in design and Elegant in appearance.

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With Telescopic Pedestal, which admits of the Lamp being adjusted to any desired height.

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The ORIGINAL and Genuine
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Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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USE MILKMAID
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.
The Original and the Best.
Contains the Most Cream.

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"SATIN POLISH."
FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
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LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING.
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?" —*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.
SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm.
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Billiousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dilbrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at
ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

SMOKE
OGDENS
FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
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LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
GREEN
DIAMOND
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealelrs in India.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests **the Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

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CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the patient, and develops the appetite in a « most extraordinary manner. Consumptive patients experience a feeling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
«Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.*»
From *The Lancet* March, 12th. 1887.

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Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

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Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

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THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,
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"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER."

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

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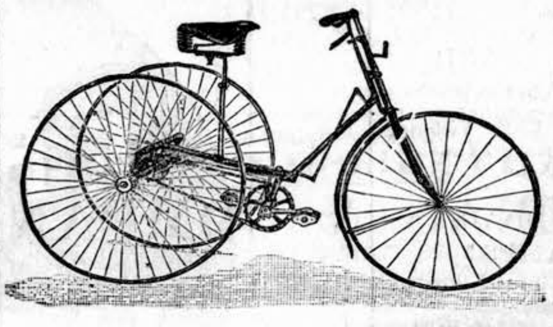

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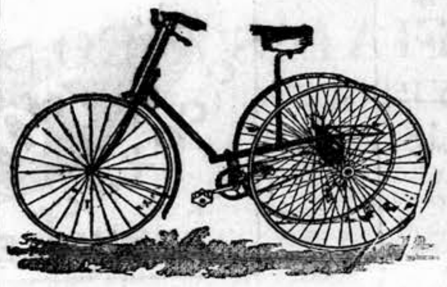

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These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

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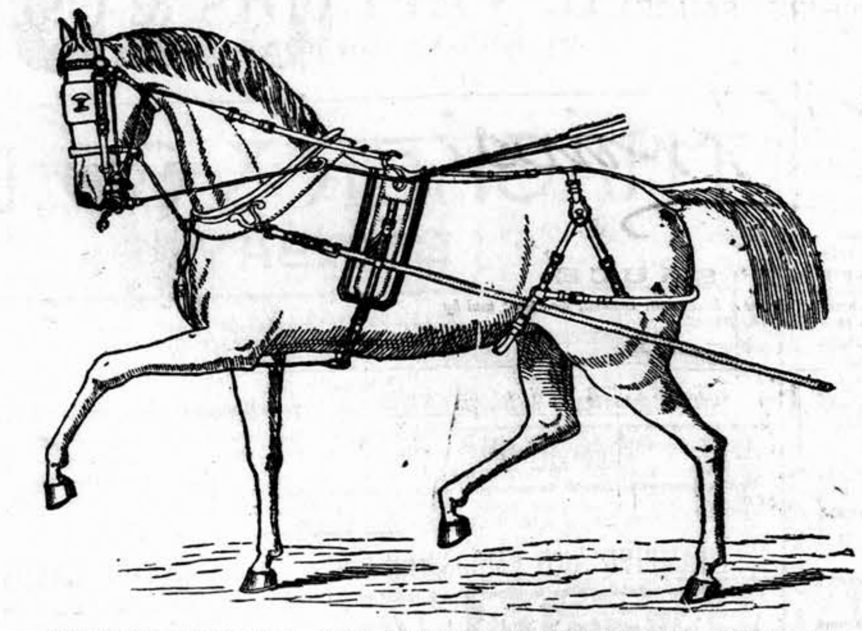
HARNESS! HARNESS!
BEST ENGLISH LEATHER AND MOUNTINGS



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Do.	as above, with best Plated on G. S. Mounts ...	„ 100 0 0

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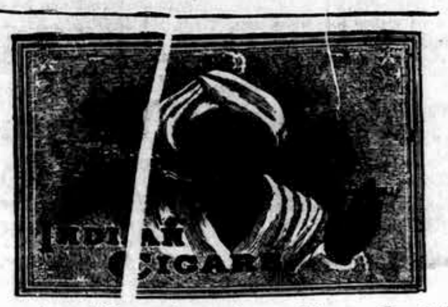

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

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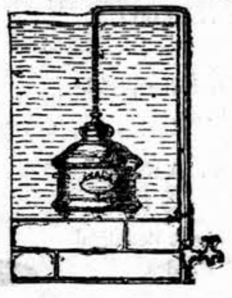

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NO HOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE.

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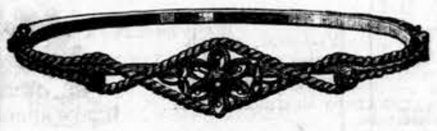

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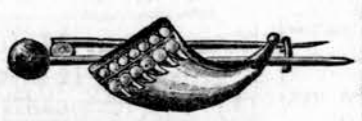

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"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

London Medical Record says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.
THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., by Chemists, &c., everywhere; or free by Parcels Post, from F. B. BENGER & Co., Ld., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

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Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says; "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

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FOR INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST. ● ESTABLISHED 1825.

Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS"
*** Gold Capsule.
** Blue „
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Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"BOS" is sold *in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."

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FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anœmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET.— *" A beautiful and interesting preparation."*

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Apply to Messrs **VOLKART BROTHERS**
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THE best preparation for Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the hair is

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, all troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings and becomes at once

The Favorite

with ladies and gentlemen alike. It imparts to the hair, beard, and moustache a beautiful silkiness and a delicate and lasting fragrance.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
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Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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CELEBRATED PILLS
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
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No more **ASTHMA**
nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
Dr Clery's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN, at Penang.

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TONIC
ANALEPTIC
INVIGORATING.

WITH QUINA
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